EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXX. NO. 49.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BEECHER'S INDIFFERENCE.

The 'young men' who propose to hold a meeting at the Tremont Temple, on Monday, the anniversary of the death of John Brown, under the

auspices of James Redpath, to continue, as they say, John Brown's life, by striving to accomplish what he has left them to finish,' are making a severe

what he has left them to finish, are making a severe test of the forbearance of this community. We do not believe the great body of the Republican party of Boston, or Massachusetts, will sanction this proceeding at this time, and we hope they will do themselves the justice to endeavor to persuade James Redpath and his abettors to abandon their

States—recently from Hayti—and but a temporary sojourner here—a man whose association with the difficulties in Kansas and John Brown has rendered

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of elavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, ix PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and soust walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-ereatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERT CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1563.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Tuskegee (Ala.) Republican. ABOLITION BOOKS.

Mr. EDTTOR,-Your readers may remember that, e months ago, I called their attention to the ab-Poems-a book which is used in the le and colleges of the South. I now desire to ols and colleges of the South. I now desire to g to their notice another and a more dangerous hecause it is a religious one, called Malcom's Dictionary. It is used more or less exten-in all of our Sabbath Schools, because of its

On page 246 of this book, after giving an expla-

(Homestic slavery, as it exists in the United States, contrary to the entire spiritof the New Testament, ad every good citizen should be anxious for its speedy

That is not only the rankest kind of abolitionism, That is not only the rankest kind of abolitionism, but, as will be seen by reference to the book, the sentence is entirely gratuitous, as it is not at all necessary to an understanding of the author's explanation of the word 'servant.'

planation of the word 'servant.'

I offer no comment upon it, but simply call the attention of paren's and Sabbath School teachers to it. I would remark, however, that it is the height of inconsistency for us to threaten to dissolve the Union to preserve our institutions, when are place in the hands of our children religious basks which teach them that the ery institution for which we propose to fight is wrong, and contrary to the teachings of the Bible.

B.

JEFFERSON AN IGNORAMUS. At the Southern Commercial Convention, held Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1858, there was a eech by the prince of fire-eaters, W. L. Yancey,

which the following passage occurred :-If it were not for the names of Madison, Randolph. Mason and others, whose names have been d in order to frown down the presumption of and this subject, I would even now throw the e of debate to any gentleman to stand up here, maintain that these laws were constitutional se. I would to God every countryman of mine disposed to judge of the issues between the himself, that the opinions of He cannot say so.

old fogydom could be utterly wiped out.
Will my friend (Mr. Pryor) now say that Mr. Jef-erson, in his political ethics on slavery, was right?
He cannot say so. Ir. Jefferson thought it would reason say so. It. Jenerson thought it would reaken the South, and therefore he was for the tire prohibition of he slave-trade. The distinuished, venerable, practical, and philosophical general from Virginia (Mr. Ruffin) knows that Mr. flerson was wrong, in his ideas about slavery. I and not expatiate on that subject, because it is a matter of history known to everybody. If that was the fact, there was among the framers of the Constitution, who were true to us in all the interests of the white man, alsentiment in relation to elavery that is not entertained now.

Mr. Pryor-That is true. Mr. Yancey—That is all I ask. Then I say that he old fogies of thoughout intertained opinions in relation to slavery which we of this day are unanimusly agreed were not sound. . . . If I could get this body to divest themselves of the shackles that Madison, Jefferson, and Mason have thrown that Madison, Jefferson, and Mason have thrown about them, concerning slavety, and could get them to understand that South Carolina is against any, even the most limited prohibition of the slave-trade, I should not fear their unbiased judgment.'

A Charleston paper of the 23d says :-

Mt. John T. Milligan, the District Jailer, will to-day a very fit banner for the place and ecasion. It consists of a white field, seven by five feet square, with a perpendicular line of division drawn through the centre. On the section furthest from the building is a large star, with a circle in the centre. Within this circle is a Palmetto tree, over which is the word 'Secession.' On each side are two blue stars, and beneath, the words 'All Aboard.' Above this star, on the right, is a Crescent, on the left of which is written, 'Resist-

ance to Tyrants is obedience to God.' The section nearest the jail represents Abe Lin-oln, manacled, being borne by two huge Africans, on a rail, each negro having a firebrand in one hand, while the other supports the rail. Opposite this is a policeman directing him to the jail, pointing thence with his club. Beside the policeman are the words, 'Rail-Splitter Wanted.' On the ground beneath Old Abe is a log, maul, and axe, which he was in the act of availing himself of when thich he was in the act of availing himself of when e was taken up by the darkies. The stanza above

old Abe in company is found,
Which justifies his being bound;
And so in chains, astride a rail,
He's borne triumphantly to--the White House,'

NORTHERN SPIRIT OF FANATICISM. Extract from the recent message of the Governor

of North Carolina to the Legislature of that State :-The forbearance with which the South has borne

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unobstructed indulgence, has, at last, so far united the Northern masses as to enable them to seize upon the General Government, with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected, respectively, to the offices of President and Vice President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under within

liberties, is the one with which they grappled. So tion, would prove a check to those events fatal to it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his Administration. And can it reasonably be expected, that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations, and proved so dangerous in the administration of their State governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and doministration of their lust of power and doministry to a firm of the considered that the sentiment of hostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northean people—that for twenty-five years it has formed abarat of their education—been inculeated in the family circle, and taught to them from the pulpit, as a hading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement everywhere and on every occasion, it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the General Govenment administered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already it is rendered more than probable that several of the Southern Conventions are to be held very shortly, before the regular session of our own Legislature, which has every been expected. The security of the condition of the story principle of justice (!!) and every motive of patriotism. (!!) Our present Chief Magistrate is about to leave the Commonwealth for new scenes and labors. What more signal service could be render to the State and to the country, than by the General Govenment administered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already it is rendered more than probable that several of the Southern States, in the exer

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion becoming and proper that we should have consultation with those States identified with us in interest, and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result, and no evil could.

I therefore respectfully recommend, that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation.

them as may be inclined to enter into consultation common sense and reason, and giving loose to with us upon the present condition of the country. with us upon the present condition of the country. imaginations among the clouds. As a mere enter-Should such a conference be found impracticable, tainment, this might do well enough, if he did not then I would recommend the sending of one or more undertake to apply his speculations to practical delegates to our neighboring States with the view of affairs of life—and above all, to the great concerns

I also think that the public safety requires a recorrect to our own people for an expression of their
opinion. The will of the people once expressed, will
be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimthe people once expressed, will
be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimto him—and action. No wise man would
follow his teachings—the unwise are misled by
them into courses of thought and action extremely
injurious to themselves and others. They who follow him will be sure to find it in the end only

be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough re-organization of the militia, and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45. ment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 regulation, our muster roll semblage, in the style they do, about so serious a would contain near a hundred and ten thousand matter as the secession and separation of States—

en. I would also recommend the formation of a corps it is time, indeed, for all soberer men to come to their senses, and ask to what all this is leading, of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

their senses, and ask to want at this senses, and want means can be used to counteract the instance of such poisonous stuff. If me of this they be suitably armed and equipped.

and what means can be used to counteract the inseparate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

GOV. MOORE TO THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Some days ago, we published the resolutions adopted by the Baptist Convention of Alabama, and transmitted to Gov. Moore. The following is his letter acknowledging the receipt of these:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1860.

Rev. I. T. TICHENOR—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the declarations adopted by the Baptist State Convention of Alabama.

Alabama.

and what means can be used to counteract the influence of such poisonous stuff. If men of this reckless and ill-judging stamp are to have the free control of public sentiment, we shall be at logger-heads in this country, in sad earnest, very soon indeed. Mr. Beecher replies to his own question, 'Do you think the South will secede? My answer is, I don't believe they will, and I don't care if they do!' The brains of Mr. Beecher and of multitudes like him are addled by a barren victory, of which the fruits, whether sweet or bitter, are yet to be realized—by somebody. But if Mr. Beecher does not care for the secession of the South, we can tell him, in all soberness, that there are at least 1,600,000 men in the free States who do care a great deal—and that the majority against them in

adopted by the Baptist State Convention of Alabama.

I fully agree with the Convention in the opinion that 'from the administration of the Federal Government, (Lincoln's,) as things are—with reference to our peculiar property recognized by the Constitution—we can no longer hope for justice, protection, or safety.'

I thank the Convention in my own name, and in their proceedings, and for the appropriate dignified and Christian-like manner in which they are expressed. Such noble sentiments, contained in their proceedings, and for the appropriate, dignified and Christian-like manner in which they are expressed. Such noble sentiments, emanating unanimously from an assemblage of Christian men, will carry with them a moral force and power that will do much good in Alabama, in her present emergency, and will serve to convince the Abolitionists that the same causes which dissolved the union of the two Churches, North and South, will have a similar effect user, the Livine Science of Alabama and Christian men.

Late of the part of the convention in the opinion of the federal Government, (Lincoln's,) as things are—with reference to the last resent, if will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last resort, it will be a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to be thought and much done by men of a very different order from himself—and that, if it comes to the last r union of the two Churches, North and South, will have a similar effect upon the Union of States.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. B. MOORE.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAPTISTS.

The 'Savannah River Baptist Convention' unanimously passed the following resolutions:-Whereas, The sectional feeling which lately split

Whereas, The sectional feeling which lately split in twain the bonds that united us with the North in Christian communion, was a sure indication that those who could not live together as a Church could scarcely continue in political union; and whereas, the late election of a sectional President, upon the same principles that divided the Church, makes us a distinct and separate people; and whereas, our beloved State has called a Convention of the people, to consummate, by constitutional whereas, our beloved State has called a Convention of the people, to consummate, by constitutional form, the disunion which has virtually separated the peoples of the North and the peoples of the South; therefore,

Resolved, That it is our duty, as Christian gen-

his name obnoxious to very many peace-loving peo-ple—is an experiment, we trust, a due considera-tion of the subject by C. W. Eldridge and his assotlemen and patriots, to sustain our beloved State, at all hazards, in the maintenance of her sovereignty, and in the protection of her constitutional rights and

they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless rois and understructed indulgence, has, at hast, so far united the Northern masses as to enable them to give upon the General Government, with all its part of pures and sword. Two persons have been discid, respectively, to the offices of President and The President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fixers Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elected to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a bostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to touble. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of itherty could long submit to touble. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of itherty could long submit to touble, and omination, it is impossible to surpose. It is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected President seconding to the forms of the Crown, but against the man because of any defect of his title to the Crown, but against the man because of any defect of his title to the Crown, but against the man because of any defect of his title to the Crown, but against the man because of any defect of his title to the Crown, but against the man because of any defect of his title to the Act with the Constitution of the United States.

If the repeal of this Act, therefore, inoperative as full hard, and the company of his Ministers and Parliament. That power 'e-bind the throne,' and which in the mans of the throne attempted to deprive them of their research and the constitution of the United States.

If the repeal of this Act, therefore, inoperative as full hard the committed on the him and this followers take their was unint

SELECTIONS.

BELIECTIONS.

HERIPY WARD DESCHER ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

At the close of his brilliant 'Fraternity Lecture' on 'Young America,' at the Tremont Temple in Boston last week, Henry Ward Beecher and :—

Here ends my lecture—but not my address, (Applause.) There is almost but one question. It is no longer the weather, or the health of the family, or prosperity, that men question when a meeting each other in the car or on the street; it is 'Do you think the South will seeder.' Wy answer is—1 don't believe they will; and I don't care if they dor! (Loud and prolonged applause.) When I say that I don't care if they are more in the says to the North:—brains and intelligence of the South are cered. If you ask me when you mean and say, 'For their sakes, I trast a better mind may be given them, and that they will remain in the ship; they would awamp, and there are too many of them to be lost; and I really do not think they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so far as the free States are concerned, I by left the ship, they would awamp, and there are too many of them to be lost; and I really do not think they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so far as the free States are concerned, I hold that it will be an advantage for the South to go office the South of the ship, they would awamp, and there are too many of them to be lost; and I really do not think they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so far as the free States are concerned, I hold that they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so far as the free States are concerned, I hold that they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so far as the free States are concerned, I hold that the wear of work are a part shirt. But it quits and liberty be prosperity, I hold that we shad in the ship, they would awanged to the south of the flesh be good, if it be good for tour souls to be kept in a perpetual turnoll and fret and rub; here we will be sould be sould be seed of the south are pr

we are unwilling to part company with them. We see siling to the property of the whole country. But if, against this spirit, they nists to ngoing spart, its then and our gain. (Applause)

The time has come when the public mind must take some position and make some expression. It is a possible to the public mind must take some position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and make some expression. It is a come position and the continued that the conflict this poor-house innering the complete of the internet, I do not care what hand breaks the box—it is good for nothing site the for the begard wake of amount, Union for home, and the property of the property in the property of the prop purpose, and not assemble at the place, nor for the object proposed. The community is now suffering under great pecuniary distress, aggravated by grave political trouble. To augment the principal cause of this distress and trouble through a public meeting, held principally at the instance of James Redpath—an Englishman—not a citizen of the United

and the organization of the personal Administration | character, whereby it will become the protector and of the Federal Government on such premises would | bulwark of slavery in the States where it now exists. |

This would tend to create another party in the North, that will take an advance step of the Republicans, in favor of freedom, and which party would eventually become the largest of all others in opposition to the new Administration. Proslavery men at the South will probably abandon all expectation of carrying slavery into the Terri-tories, and will content themselves by striving to maintain the continuance of the institution where

it now exists.

The extremists of the South may even give up contending that slavery is a great good—they will, very possibly, admit it to be an evil—though a necessary one. In other words, they will rally to the support of conservative Republican principles, and oppose the doctrines of the progressive Repubcan party—that is to be.

But revolutions never go backward. And if Mr.

Lincoln's Administration leans, as it probably will, southward, and if it becomes ambitious to be considered very conservative, in place of progressive, the result will be that the Republican party will gain the South, but it will ultimately lose the North. It will simply follow in the footsteps of the Demo-cratic, party, and go down, sooner or later, as the

cratic, party, and go down, sooner or later, as the latter has done.

Lasting success, for any cause, can be secured only by a full and complete recognition of the eternal principles of RIGHT. The enslavement of one part of the human race, by another part, is wrong; and being wrong, it is bound to come to an end. Every effort to prop the institution up—to prolong its existence into the future—will be in vain. Slavery being in direct antagonism to the spirit of Republican institutions, is doomed to die spirit of Republican institutions, is doomed to die tt—it cannot live.
Such being the case, the acme of statesmanship

in this country is at once to grapple the question, how shall emancipation be brought about? Any attempt on the part of our public men to ignore, or get around, this one great leading question of the age, in regard to a fixed fact in the future, betrays a lamentable absence of those essential qualities which go to make up the true statesman.

From the Boston Journal. GEN. CUSHING'S ADVICE.

A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, who is, we believe, a South Carolinian by early residence, if not by birth, says, with respect e present Southern excitement,-

*The true policy is to allow this passion to burn it-The true policy is to allow this passion to burn it-self out, as it must do if left slone. If well disposed people will not furnish the fuel, the heat and the blaze will gradually subside and diminish. Both have been kept alive by the contributions of professional Union-savers, who, after exciting the South with the most scandalous misrepresentations concerning the Northern opposition, are now volunteering their insidious and gratuitous services to mend the mischief for which they are mainly responsible.'

This was undoubtedly intended as a general remark; but it hits one man with terrible precision—we mean our own Caleb Cushing. He made a speech in Tremont Temple in the course of the Presidential campaign, and we leave it to our readers of the following extract, (which, by the way, we cut from a South Carolina paper, thus showing that the missile had reached its intended mark,) if he did not therein 'excite the South with the most scandalous misrepresentations concerning the Northern opposition':—

'Therefore, I say, the real issue before the country is of the continued existence of slave labor within the States. All the conspicuous current party issues, and especially the several Territorial questions, are but the timid touches of men at a great thing, which they have not the manliness boldly to grasp and handle. And the Republican party has been conceived, born and nurtured into strength, in order, if possible, to force or seduce the Federal Government into Abolitionism, or else the Republican party is a monstrous and ridiculous abortion, a gigantic falsehood, awindle and fraud. And I re-assert, confidently, if Mr. Lincoln is elected, the Republicans will have to burst up at once, or to attack the domestic rights of the States.

What, then, will people of the Southern States, attacked in their constitutional rights, their domestic peace, their property and their persons, do? What will they do? Will they passively submit to be the conquered subjects of New England? No! I do not hope or fear, believe or doubt, what they will do—I know; they will defend themselves to the utmost, first with constitutional means, and then, if necessary, with extra constitutional means, in fine, with all the means of defence which God and nature have committed to them.' Therefore, I say, the real issue before the country

mitted to them.'

Now it is this man, who, having thus inflicted upon the Republican party his measureless abuse, flatters himself that he is the fittest person in the Commonwealth to favor that party with his gratuitous advice. And yet, on his own showing, he is somewhat premature, because we have not yet had a chance to realize the inevitable alternative to which he consigned us yit; the attent the derivative to

somewhat premature, because we have not yet had a chance to realize the inevitable alternative to which he consigned us, viz: 'to attack the domestic rights of the States,' or 'to burst up at once.' Until the former contingency becomes imminent, we furnish Mr. Cushing with no new topic for his ponderous rebuke and advice, while just so long as that contingency is delayed, we are, according to him, 'bursting up' without his intervention.

But we suppose that it is not for the benefit of the Republican party that Gen. Cushing delivers either his before or his after election speeches. That party is but the frame against which he fixes his lurid fire-works, for the enjoyment of others at a distance, and for his own profit. He must accept that course, or none at all—for the Republican party and the vast majority of the people of Massachusetts cannot possibly, as things stand, have any faith in Gen. Cushing. That is the fact, whether it be lamentable, remediable, or quite unimportant. Nevertheless, he is heard and read with temporary interest, as his fulminations pass on down South, where they strike, if at all. And if they do strike there—if they make any impression at all upon the public mind—can any man, looking at the above extract, say that they are not thoroughly mischievous and bad? They are grossly incorrect—that is obvious—and that incorrectness is just of the kind which is most calculated to inflame sectional misunderstanding and animosities. The only question now is, can Gen. Cushing repair the evils of his Tremont Temple speech?

The above article appeared in the morning edition of the Journal—and in its evening edition of the same day appeared the following editorial paragraph—thus ludicrously illustrating the whiffling character of that paper :-

of that paper:—

MR. CUSHING'S SPEECH. We commence the publication of the speech of Hon. Caleb Cushing, being the part delivered at Newburyport last evening. The remainder of the speech will be delivered this evening, and will appear in our columna to-morrow. The views of a man of so much eminence as Gen. Cushing, on the great issues now exciting the American people, will be read with no little interest. None can question his ability, or

Here is the succeeding commentary of this in and-out, for-and-against, neither - here - nor - there doubled-and-twisted Roston Journal :-

ENOUGH OF CUSHING. Mr. Cushing continue his address at Newburyport on Saturday evening, and it is sill 'to be continued.' When this harangue will be terminated, nobody seems to know. But if, as we have supposed, the object of Mr. Cushing in giving his remarks to the public by piece-meal in the manner of the sensation story writers, is to make a more profound impression, he has overshot the mark. The public interest did not survive the publication of the first two installments of his speech, and having got an inkling of its tone, spirit and general purport, there are few, we venture to say, who have followed Mr. Cushing to the present point, and still fewer will continue along with him until his words have run out.

From the Salem Register.

CALEB CUSHING-NOW, AND THEN. Gen. Cushing has sounded his trumpet once more, and blown his secession blast. The first part was delivered in Newburyport on Monday eveni —the last is yet to come. As has been usual with him of late years, and as was expected, he puts the North wholly in the wrong, and considers Massachusetts as a sinner of the deepest dye. It is sufficient to characterize the speech, to say of it that it might safely have been uttered in the very sink of treason, Charleston itself-where traitor men have trampled under foot the flag of the Union; where members of Congress do not hesitate to cry, 'down with the accursed Union;' and where a vessel owned in part by this same Calel Cushing—and report, of which we have seen no denial, has said, by his own telegraphic order—has pulled down the stars and stripes, and run up the Palmetto flag! for which act of devotion to sectionalism the ladies of Charleston are preparing a testimonial to the Northern man with South Caro-

The whole tenor of this speech seems to us atro cious-monstrously wicked, as tending to add fuel to the flame among the misguided and deluded secessionists; and we defy any one with a drop of Massachusetts blood in his veins to read it without a thrill of honest indignation for this perversion of the sentiments and purposes of the people of the North, and sovereign contempt for the man who could thus degrade his talents, and belie the promptings of his early manhood. But he has run his head against an 'IDEA,' and bids fair to dash

Gen. Cushing says it was left to degenerate sons of the fathers to begin to undo the great work, which they had not wisdom to comprehend or virtue to maintain in its pristine integrity and strength; and he charges that in twenty years after the establishment of the Constitution, men of the Northern States began to strike blows at the equal-ity of the States—that they next abandoned or perverted the Constitution by assuming to confiscate the property and other domestic rights of citi-zens of the South, sojourning or in transit at the North—and so he goes on to the end of the chap-ter, in a style which makes the enquiry pertinent, or at least suggests the thought, whether Gen. or at least suggests the thought, whether Gen. Cushing has any idea of offering his services to the secessionists as a military leader, to marshal their Minute Men against the people of the Free States who have wronged the South so foully as he alnists as a military leader, to marshal their

son, and pretends not to know what he means by the 'Slave Power.' Perhaps the redoubtable Genspeech, in which he said: 'In my judgment, we are to use the first, and the last, and every occasion which occurs, in maintaining our sentiments against the extension of the SLAVE POWER'—and as a roblitical question, too, 'for statesmen to discuss, and entertain, and act upon.' Or from the old Whig resolutions, which made frequent mention of the 'tyranny and usurpation of the SLAVE POWER,' and the 'destruction of the unjust influence of the SLAVE POWER'—and find a more ence of the SLAVE POWER'—and find a more charitable interpretation than he professes to give

But these desultory remarks are merely intended as preliminary to calling attention to some of Mr. Cushing's former sentiments, so that the public guilt which he so freely charges upon others. He thunders about the sins of the North, and flippantly says—'as if so petty a question as the serf-labor of the South were the sum of the Universe of the providence of Almighty God!' Let us see what even Caleb Cushing once thought about this 'petty question'—for it is much pleasanter to turn over the pages of his old record than to peruse the

It so happens that while the nullification feve was at its height, or had just passed its climax, in 1833, CALEB CUSHING delivered the Fourth of July Oration before the Massachusetts Colonization Society in Boston, and his very first sentence was :-

'Liberty,-liberty of thought, liberty of speech, liberty of action,-liberty in government, liberty in person,—is the master principle, the predomi-nant idea, the great first motive passion, which, in all times, but most of all in our own, has impelled and agitated the world. Whether in savage or d existence, it is alike the cherished of the human heart, the potent spring of human life. . . . It is the one overswaying sentiment, which God implanted in his breast: it inpires him with untutored eloquence in council, it nerves his

He said that, being assembled in the name and in the holy cause of Liberty, 'fitly, therefore, upon this proud anniversary, since the day of our emancipation from bondage as a people should be conservated to the one high principle, which singles it out from its undistinguished fellows in the lapse of time—the conservation of the genuine theory of time—the transfer of the recent process. abroad of the gr the blessings of life-THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WHEREVER HE MAY BE AND OF WHAT EVER CLIME OR COMPLEXION—the cause, in a word, constitutional Liberty.' He proceeds to say :-

We, indeed, in the land of the pilgrim fathers 'We, indeed, in the chosen refuge of the oppressed, inhale the purthe chosen refuge of the oppressed, inhale the purthe chosen refuge we imbibe its doctrine the chosen refuge of the oppressed, inhale the pure atmosphere of freedom; we imbibe its doctrines with the very being we draw from the maternal breast; they come to be the first elements of our moral constitution in manhood; and for us, it is only the abuses of liberty from within, that we have reason to apprehend in our New England. And would to heaven that it were so in our whole cominhale the pure en that it were so in our whole c try; that the curse of involuntary servitude did not still cling to so large a portion of our countrymen, destroying their peace, filling their dwellings with agonies of perpetual domestic suspicion, subthe agonies of perpetual domestic suspicion, sub-jecting their families to massacre, and hanging its dead weight upon their public welfare; that the chains of the Negro were at length and forever struck from his limbs; that Liberty, Knowledge, struck from his limbs; that Liberty, Knowledge, and Christianity, were made equally the unpurchased birthright of the European and the African, throughout the New World! Glorious, in truth, and auspicious, will be the day—glorious for our untry, auspicious for the human race—when mar all cease to be the bond-slave of man. It matters not what name of sect we of New

England may bear-in what form of association ation of party, we may be ranked—or are of universal accord; and we are so—not merely from that innate conviction, prejudice of education, if you will, which grown with our growth—but on consideration eternal truth, of justice, of humanity, of religion of expediency—of everything which should inform the heart and control the actions of a rational and table man-of a patriot, a philosopher, and

We maintain, and the letter of our Constitu is to us a truth, that men are born to equal politi-cal rights, however the accidents of fortune may interpose to prevent the enjoyment of those rights; and that personal servitude, therefore, is contrary to the fundamental principles of political justice.

We believe that, although the Bible inculcates legal obedience of the subject to the ruler, and of the servant to the master, yet political condithe servant to the master, yet political equality civil freedom and personal freedom, and of course the doctrines of emancipation, are among the pecu-liar and characteristic lessons of the religion of Jesus Christ.

O that Caleb Cushing were as he once was! O that he could drink of the fabled fountain of Youth, and be himself again—a true son of Massachusetts and of New England! One more extract must not be omitted, as illustrative of Mr. Cushing's New England sentiments

quarter of a century ago, viz:-We are deeply sensible of the pernicious influ-

"We are deeply sensible of the pernicious influence of slavery upon the condition of that portion of our country where it exists, and the character of its free inhabitants. We see that it tends to weaken the spirit of enterprise, and to banish industry by rendering labor disreputable; that it corrupts the morals by promoting idleness and affording facilities for vicious indulgence; and that, striking is those exile are they are nowly commensated by as these evils are, they are poorly compensated by the livelier sense of the value of freedom and higher tone of honor, which may prevail in a slave-holding community. We see, among the States of the Union, some, which nature has most bountethe Union, some, which nature has most bounte-ously favored, comparatively impoverished by the system of slave labor,—rendered tributary to the industrious population of the free States, or of foreign countries, for all the comforts and con-versel competency, happiness, and welfare, the com-modious habitations, the thrifty and well ordered farms, the flourishing manufactories, the ships, the s, the schools, which are the result and the nonor of free labor in the Eastern and Middle States ;-we see all this, the retribution which States;—we see all this, the retribution which slavery works out upon itself, we see that monstrous disloyalty towards the Union, in certain regions of the South, of which, whatever may be the pretexts, THIS UNDOUBTEDLY IS NOT THE LEAST FRUITPUL. SOURCE; and in these considerations, even if the right of the slave did not ery to heaven for his ransom, we should find incentives enough to plead, and labor, and pray for the purification of this plague-spot from our land, for the end of this great drawback in the palmy prosperity of the Union.

If any sentiments, differing from these, have ob-

tained among us, it is unknown to me. I avow these to be the sentiments which I entertain; I believe them to have universal currency, throughout

But we must refrain from further extracts from this address, and with the subjoined passages of a speech made a few years later, close by asking the reader to appeal from Caleb Cushing in these days the first commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. As is traitors, to Caleb Cushing in the days

SPEECH OF CALEB CUSHING

On the Resolutions of Kentucky and Massachusetts, recommending the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the States. House of Repre-sentatives, May 23, 1836.

Our country, with all its sectional diversity views and feelings, is one. It is one in the rich manly, vigorous, expressive language among us, which is become the vernacular tongue, as it were, of parliamentary eloquence, the very dialect of constitutional freedom. It is one in the fame of our fathers, and in the historical reminiscences which belong to us as a nation. It is one in the political principles of republicanism which we feel and profess in common, no matter in what spot of earth our portion be cast. It is one in the substantial basis of our manners in the new in the substantial basis of our manners, in the warp, at least, of which the web is woven. It is one in the ties of friend-ship, affinity, and blood, binding us together, throughout the whole extent of the land, in the associations of trade, of emigration and of marriage. It is one in the general balance of interests and of business, arising from our mutual wants and the reciprocal interchanges of the products of our industry. It is one in our exterior relations, protected as these are by the honored flag of the Union. It is one in that glorious Constitution, the best inheritance transmitted to us by our fathers, the monument of their wisdom and their virtue, un-der whose shelter we live and flourish as a People. One we are in fact, one should we be in senti-

One we are in fact, one should we be in sentiment. To this great Republic, union is peace, union is grandeur, union is power, union is honor, union is everything which a free-spirited and mighty nation should glory to possess. To us all, next to it.dependence, next to liberty, next to honor, be we persuaded that a cordial and abiding confederacy of the American People is the greatest of earthly goods. We the several States which of earthly goods. ose it, entered into it with conciliation to the people of our sister States in our hearts, and com promise of all secondary interests in our acts. Thus let us persevere, with the same emotions, self-government. It is true, the meeting was held fresh and bright as in the first conception, and on the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Brown; welling forth in exhaustless abundance from our but no better day could have been selected in the bosoms; feeling that, like the fabled fountains of Whole calender, and the right of citizens peaceably beauty and everlasting youth to this our be-

endure unchangeable forever, I cannot hope; but excitable, and to prevent all misapprehension,—that I pray to God, if in the decrees of his providence he have any mercy in store for me, not to suffer me to behold the hour of its dissolution; its glory ex-

prostrate monuments of its old magnificence.

And there is in the burning chambers of the dread hereafter, no infinity of wrath vast enough for him, who, Erostratus-like, to be remembered my, shall apply the torch of destruction to this fair Ephesian temple of our Union That time, in some long, long future age, and that person, may come, for the overthrow of our country. Accursed be the traitor, whensoever and the spirit of evil, issuing from his realms of dark-ness to trouble the pure bliss of Paradise! To him South, the soi disant 'gentlemen of property and that shall compass or plot the dissolution of this Union, I would apply language resembling what I remember to have seen of an old anathema:— Wherever fire burns, or water runs: wherever ship part or lot in the honor of man or the love of wo- body at the meeting on Monday, by stealthy agreeman. Ixion's revolving wheel, the overmantling ment and with unity of purpose, and exhibited them cup at which Tantalus may not slake his unquenchable thirst, the insatiable vulture gnawing at the immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants

types of his doom. the duty of every man, and especially of us, who are among the appointed sentinels of the Constitution, to look well to these, the issues of life and paper, testify. They easily succeeded in breaking up death to the nation. I do not, I cannot, I will not, believe that opinions, adverse hereto, exist any to it were few, (just as we anticipated they would be where within the bounds of the Republic; and I at a preliminary gathering,) and too much imbued would forestall their possible future upspringing. I with the spirit of peace and patient forbearance to would have our allegiance to the Union unshaken meet their assailants with the weapons of violence. and unshakable, our constancy in the public cause fixed as the north star in the firmament; our dedi- Indeed, they were wholly taken by surprise; for cation to its interest, a vestal fire burning on with while, in consequence of some flying rumors, they unextinguishable flame forever. Here, in the eyes were anticipating more or less of rowdyish annovane of our countrymen, and of the world, with the muse of history before us to record our deeds and whatever during the day. our words, let us, like Hannibal at the altar of his gods, swear eternal faithfulness to our country, eternal hatred to its foes. Show me that we are wedded to the Union for weal and for woe, as the extraordinary conspicuity, power, interest and éclat-

only to sail over the smooth surface on a summe only to sain over the smooth surface on a standard sea, with hope and pleasure to waft us joyously along; but with resolved spirits, ready to meet, like true men, whatever of danger and vicissitude may descend upon our voyage, and to stand up gallantly for the treasures of honor and faith ingelight to the standard treasures of honor and faith ingelight to the slaveholding spirit, as well at the North as in the slaveholding spirit as in the slaveholding spirit as the slaveholding spirit as in the slaveholding spirit as in the slavehold

The Liberator. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 7, 1860. NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS

The following petition is now in the hands of re iable friends of freedom, in all parts of the Com onwealth, for immediate circulation. It is preisely the same which, for the two preceding years has been signed by thousands of the most virtuou and humane portion of the people, and which ought to be subscribed by every man and woman in M chusetts. Those to whom it has been sent are ear nestly urged to be up and doing, for the time is short etween the present and the period for the assembling of the Legislature. Let every family, and every person, be tested by its presentation; let it be (no it will a revelation of character and of purpose; and let the world know how many there are among us who remember these in bonds as bound with them,' and ar therefore for protecting the fugitive, or, on the other hand, how many are still for allowing slave-hunters to seize their prey with impunity on the Puritan and Revolutionary soil of the old Bay State, and to act a their accomplices in kidnapping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represent of the Commonwealth of Massac The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end t SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, sha be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slav States of this Union.

ANOTHER DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO SUF PRESS PREEDOM OF SPEECH.

In accordance with public notice, the Conve to consider the question, ' How can American Slavery be Abolished?' - called by 'a number of young men unconnected, at this time, with any organization,'was attempted to be held at the Tremont Temple, or usually the case when three meetings are to be held the same day, it was supposed by those friendly to the Convention that there would be a small attendance at the forenoon session, which would be some what increased in the afternoon, and largely augmented in the evening, when rest from the toils of the day gives the necessary leisure for a general gathering. It was our impression that the Conven tion would prove comparatively a failure, as the Call did not emanate from a source calculated to carry any personal weight, and as no conference or consultation whatever was had with the long-tried advocates o the Anti-Slavery cause, who, if they had been con sulted, would have suggested a very different mode of procedure, and who had nothing to do with it directly. Still, it was the unquestionable right of the young men' alluded to, to invite to a conference all who desire the overthrow of slavery; and in extending their invitation ' to the leaders and representative

of all the different Anti-Slavery bodies, and to vari-

ous men of eminence who have done honor to their own souls by advocating the cause of impartial free dom,' they evinced the broadest catholicity of spirit. There was nothing peculiar, nothing exceptionable nothing limited, in the question proposed for consideration. All the various conflicting opinions in re gard to its true solution, as far as the time would permit, were to have utterance on a free platform. It was a meeting for manly, candid and friendly dis sussion-not partisan, not one-sided, not exclusive and, therefore, specially entitled to all the legal protection which the city authorities could extend, and to be held without molestation. None but mercena ries, dastards, ruffians, and pliant tools in the service of the devil, would presume to invade such a meet ing, and by beastly bellowings, serpent-like hisses, and overwhelming numbers, take violent possession it, and trample upon all the fundamental principles of loved Republic.

That, unlike other political societies, this will expressly stated in the Call,—as if to calm the most tioned, nor tamely surrendered. Nevertheless, it was 'every one thus invited is expected, in his speeches or the dust; its nationality a moral of history; its grandeur, a lustrous vision of the morning slumber, vanished; its liberty a disembodied spirit, brooding, like the genius of the past, amid the prostrate monuments of its old magnificence. North, during the last thirty years. It did not present, therefore, the slightest novelty, and, under th

circumstances, if it had been left to itself (as we have already remarked,) would in all probability have proved almost a dead failure. But so it was not to be. As in 1835, stimulated by their infernal greed of the gains of trade, howresoever shall be his advent among us, like ever basely acquired, and hoping to conciliate the pirit of evil, issuing from his realms of dark-robbers of God's perishing poor and needy at the standing' in Boston rallied in mobocratic array, and bravely assailed and dispersed a little gathering of females called to consider the same subject of slavery, -thus bringing historical infamy upon Boston to the themselves, or the lark carols to the dawn, or sun end of time, -so, a contemptible portion of the same themselves, or the lark carons to the dawn, or say, shines, or earth greens in his ray; wherever God is well-dressed, 'respectable,' but most unprincipled worshipped in temples or heard in thunder; where from devotees at the shrine of Mammon, [that is, their eforth and forever, shall there be to him no lineal successors,] made their appearance in a solid immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants writhing in the volcanic fires of Ætna, are but faint spirit, ruffians in action, and fit associates for the viles of the vile. What they did, and how they behaved I speak plainly and strongly, as I feel, and with- let the record of their mobocratic proceedings, a cing my words; because I believe it to be copied mainly from the Post and Courier, their own

at the evening session, they expected no disturbance The inevitable result of this dastardly outrage wil country, be to give to what had else been of little moment wedded to the Union for weat and for wee, as the fondest lover would hug to his heart the bride bound to him in the first bright ardor of young pation in their labors for the abolition of slavery, bride to stimulate afresh the friends of immediate emanci to strengthen the Anti-Slavery enterprise and increase its resources, -to demonstrate the incompatibility of the slaveholding spirit, as well at the North as in the gallantly for the treasures of honor and faith intrusted to our charge. Rally we, then, to the
stripes and stars, as the symbol of glory to us, and
the harbinger of liberty to all the nations of the
world. So long as a shred of that sacred standard
remains to us, let us cling to it, with such undying
devotion as the Christian pilgrims of the middle
age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and
let us fly to its rescue, when perilled, whether by
foreign or domestic assault, as they did to snatch
the holy sepulchre from the desecration of the infidel.

wersal execration, no more to curse our soil and breed
trusted to our charge. Rally we, then, to the
stripes and stars, as the symbol of glory to us, and
the harbinger of liberty to all the nations of the
first attempt by violence to suppress the sympathies
of the human heart, to stifle the convictions of conscience, to inaugurate 'the reign of terror' on free
soil, to 'squelch out the abolitionists,' (to quote the
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soil, to 'squelch out the abolitionists,' (to quote the
remains to us, let us clim versal execration, no more to curse our soil and breed it is the last of a series of similar riotous outbreaks

extending through a period of thirty years, all over the country, every one of which has done far more to advance the Abolition movement than any unmolested effort in its behalf could possibly have accomplished, and all of them together mightily hastening the day of jubilee, the stupidity of the rioters is matched by nothing but their selfish malignity. in which grieved me also. Upon this, accordingly, Their outbreak is as impotent as it was despicable. as a recognized mistake, no more need be said here. If, when the Anti-Slavery cause was in its infancy— But allow me to remonstrate somewhat against the when its friends were 'few, and far between' - when extreme severity of your allusion to the 'Trip to Cuevery form of violence and every device of Satan were ba.' I observed, and observed with sorrow, that you esorted to, throughout the country, to stop its on- placed an extract from this book in your Refuge ward course—it triumphed over all opposition—what Oppression,' while it was in course of publication in folly and madness it is in Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. the Atlantic. Consider what the Authoress meant to Murray Howe, and their riotous confederates, to im- do-to stand quite aside from all grave questions, and agine that by a single lawless procedure on their give sprightly sketches of the scenes which came be part, as exhibited on Monday last, they can bring that fore her eyes. She looked at things not in their reglorious cause to the ground, now that it is strong lation to present duty, not in their relation to future enough to control the political action of sixteen States history, but only in their immediate aspects; and drew of the Union, and virtually to determine the destiny her picture accordingly. Meeting one day with some of the nation! 'O, fools and blind!'

tance is to be attached to this convulsive spasm of cause they were human beings of a low and degraded mercenary scoundrelism. The Boston of 1835 is not type,—she found herself not enamored of them, and the Boston of 1860. There is no parallel between the frankly said so. I remember having similar impres-

most guilty were Richard S. Fay, of Lynn,—having self those imbruted faces, without a fainter beat of a residence also on Beacon Street,—and James Murray the heart—without an appalling anticipation of the Howe, of Brookline. Hereafter, theirs is to be an in- work which lies beyond the abolition of slavery, famous reputation. The resolutions presented by the namely, the still more important, and still more diffiformer for the adoption of the meeting, -such is their cult, abolition of slavishness. despotic tone and murderous spirit, -are worthy of an Theodore Parker, following Blumenbach's division admirer of king Bomba, and a follower of Capt. Kidd. of the human species into five orders, assigned em-

Of course, the severest condemnation is merited by phatically the lowest rank to the Negro. Letters Mayor Lincoln, who, by his constabulary force, vio- passed between him and myself on the subject,-I lently suppressed the Convention, ejected from the disputing, without effect, the inferiority of the Nehall those who alone were rightfully entitled to the groes to the American Indians. I continue of the use of it, who had not misbehaved in any manner, same mind; yet my claim for them is not that they and who were therefore entitled to the fullest protec- are wise, or witty, or handsome, but only that they tion, but who, nevertheless, were the special objects are MEN, and that justice shall be done them. Wise of police violence-women not excepted. It is true, the ones are doubtless found among them; witty ones evening meeting at Joy Street Church was efficiently are frequent; I have seen some who were strikingly protected against the surrounding mob by the Mayor handsome; and I think beauty just as possible to me and his posse; but this cannot atone for his high- of their color as to men of ours. Yet, as a whole, I handed procedure in forcibly closing the Temple. The Courier, as a villenous sheet, naturally sanc- little, -sadly, sadly little, in history; and I cannot

tions, applauds, and gloats over this rowdyism.

LETTER TO THE CONVENTION.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1860. bronchial difficulty, I can only respond by letter to rangements, to participate in the proceedings of the can American slavery be abolished?

My method of abolishing slavery is before the cour ry, and has been for the last thirty years. I see no

respect. Briefly, it is comprised in these particulars: 1. To brand slavery as essentially, self-evidently and eternally unjust, as applied to any portion of mankind; and, therefore, not to be made a debatable ques tion, nor a matter of policy, nor dependant upon any contingency for its abolition; on the contrary, it is to be abhorred, denounced, assailed, in season and out of season, without forbearance or mercy, without compromise or procrastination, by every legitimate weap on, until it cease to pollute and curse the land,

2. Being a system of unparalleled enormity, its upholders and abettors should be the objects of continual warning, entreaty, expostulation, rebuke, exposure and assault. No religious body, claiming the Christian name, and exercising any discipline whatever, should allow any such to be recognized as competent to membership. None of them should be elevated to any position of public trust and emolument. They should be subjected to universal moral and social outlawry. Public indignation should burn like fire sgainst them. They are the deadliest enemies of domestic tranquillity, of public order, of sound morality, of sacred law, of general prosperity. Towards wards the same unfortunate class! It is not so to us. the objects of their oppression, they reverse all the Is it possible that a humane and refined mind can rules of justice, all the requirements of humanity, all make sport, or may be justified in making it, of 'such the axioms of political economy, and consign them to imbruted faces' as caused the heart of our friend W. a fate a thousand times more to be dreaded than untimely death. They perpetrate all crimes in the one act of making merchandize of their fellow-creatures, but of genuine pity and compassionate consideration.

and hence give unbounded score to licentiousness. Mr. Wasson says—'I shall express dislike of them, brutality, robbery and murder; and when their conduct is called in question, instantly their passions are set on fire of hell,' and they behave like demons. Witness the present state of the South, blending as it does the manincal ravings of Bedlam with the torments of the damned!

3. For the slave, every demand is to be made that one human being may claim of another. Immediate and unconditional emancipation—the recognition and protection of his manhood by law-the power to make contracts, to receive wages, to accumulate property, to equire knowledge, to dwell where he chooses, to dend his wife, children, and fireside. Were the patriots of 1776 justified in rising up in insurrectio and resisting British oppression unto death? Then are the slaves of the South to be justified, a thousand times more, in imitating their example, and making Liberty or Death ' their motto-enduring as they do, to quote the language of Jefferson in their case, 's bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which we rose in rebellion to oppose.' Did our revolutionary fathers deserve for eign sympathy, and was it meritorious on the part of France to aid them to achieve their independence So do the slaves deserve as much sympathy and aid at the hands of all who believe in the Bunker Hill pro cess of making tyranny bite the dust. Was it to the immortal honor of Lafayette, that he drew his sword and perilled his life for our deliverance? Still more is it to the glory of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, that they staked all that was dear to them, and nearly all perished, in the attempt to liberate the sable bondmen in Virginia. Sie semper tyrannis!' Brand the man as a hypocrite and das tard, who, in one breath, exults in the deeds of Wash ington and Warren, and in the next, denounces Nat Turner as a monster for refusing longer to wear the yoke and be driven under the lash, and for taking up arms to defend his God-given rights. If the doctrine of non-resistance ought to be spurned for oppressed white men, it is equally to be spurned for oppressed black men. Weapons of death for all, or for none, who are struggling to be free. Let Hancock and Adams be covered with infamy, or the black liberators who sided John Brown be honored in history.

Thus do I defend the manhood of the humble slave as on a level with that of his lordly tyrant, and thus do I place them together on the same equality of LETTER OF ENGLISH BAPTISTS TO REV. natural rights. Thus do I test the nation by its own revolutionary standard, taking Bunker Hill monument for my measuring line. No matter for race or and therefore disarm, by my principles, alike the op- tempts to find a shelter in the British Churches." pressor and the oppressed. I believe in the immens superiority of spiritual over carnal weapons, and so eration of the question— Does the Rev. Baron Stow, seek not the overthrow of slavery by a bloody process.

D. D., of Boston, in the United States, sanction slavery by a bloody process. But, assuredly, were I a convert to the doctrine of '76, that a resort to the sword is justifiable to recover

speedy and eternal overthrow.

Yours, for no union with slaveholders WM. LLOYD GARRISON. MBS. HOWE'S 'TRIP TO CUBA.' Boston, Dec. 1, 1860.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : You are probably already aware of your mistake in attributing to Mrs. Howe an article in the Atlantic Monthly, which displeased you-several expressions human beings of a very low type, who happened to Let not any abroad imagine that the least impor- be Negroes, -not because they were Negroes, but besions, many years ago, in walking over Southern Of the immediate actors in this outrage, the two plantations; and I never, to this day, picture to my-

cannot deny that the Negro race has accomplished deny that, among them, in far too great numbers for my cheer, are found features and expressions that make me shudder. Such blacks I shall not admire a whit more than if they were whites. I shall express DEAR SIR,-Abstaining by medical advice from all dislike of them, disgust at them, as readily as though public speaking at present, in consequence of a they were of the Caucasian complexion, and lived in Beacon street. What more did the authoress of the invitation extended to me by the committee of ar- the 'Trip to Cuba'? She said wittily, what I might not say wittily-that is all. The tone of light rail-Convention to be held at the Temple on Monday next, lery and half-biting playfulness, which pervades her in order 'to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom sketches, is simply continued, when she comes to of John Brown,' and to consider the question, 'How speak of the blacks. Were it reserved for them alone, we might suspect her of lack of compassion; but her light shocks of electric banter are played off on all alike-on the great Theodore, no less than the Neinducement to change or modify it, in any material groes of Nassau. We must remember, too, that her voice has been heard before, and heard in words of high and faithful testimony. Take these :-

'Thy cause needs no appealing-wrongs like thine, Nature makes dumb with greatness-do they crave The lowliness of Pity? from all hearts

Thou hast it with this thought: here was a Slave." A heart true to freedom, warm and sisterly toward the slave, I know it would hurt your heart to wound. Look, my dear sir, whother your hand, in this instance, have not done what your heart least desired. D. A. WASSON.

REPLY. We lose no time in expressing our regret, that we so hastily attributed to Mrs. Howe the article in the last Atlantic Monthly, upon which we commented in terms of just, but indignant severity, We have no personal feelings in the matter, and are glad to find we were at fault in our supposition of authorship. As for the spology of our friend Mr. W asson, for the banter of 'a low and degraded type of Negroes,' contained in the 'Trip to Cuba,' it seems to be satisfactory to him, because (we are sorry to learn) he has experienced 'similar impressions' disgust at them, as readily as though they were of the Caucasian complexion, and lived in Beacon street." Beacon street is above private dislike or disgust, and the Caucasian race is now proudly dominant.

For the Liberator. PHILIP VANDAL. Long years he bore the taunt and gibe. The scorn of fool, the wrath of knave. The hate of Pharisee and Scribe, That crowns the man who loved the slave.

There comes a lull : the rowdies bold Have fired with popgun, eggs, and squirt. Who catcalls now? What you, who hold Professorship of modern - dirt? You, who, unplaced, unbought, could sing

From feathered nest now dart to sting The man who dares with God abide. What, are you dazzled, as you shine With girls who print their mental leaks ;

Of him who stood on God's own side.

Beflushed with little jests and wine Of little dilettanti cliques? Know that the poet's lips are dumb When, filled with worldling's mest and drink,

You strive to cast reproach on one Who dares to be what poets think. Could be have faltered from the right. His social place had trebled thine : Nor revellers asked on festal night

Faint puns to mingle with their wine · Young Philip Vandal'! why, the sneer Strikes back to shame thee with a truth : Behold the man who does not fear To trust the insight of his youth !

Still burns his torch through blackest night, Through changing wind, through shifting storm While, paid and puffed, you softly write Your comic, popular reform !

Well! nestle in the easy berth, Pun on in the professor's chair,-But fear to measure by thy worth What nobler men can do and dare

BARON STOW, D. D.

received from England a copy of published in Bristol, entitled- The Mirror of the complexion- a man's a man, for a that. But, for Anti-Slavery Struggle. Published to promote the nyself, I believe in the inviolability of human life, Abolition of American Slavery, by defeating its at-

No. 3 of this paper is entirely devoted to a consid very, or not?' This had been made a subject of special '76, that a resort to the sword is justifiable to recover inquiry by the London Board of Baptist Ministers, lost liberty, then would I plot insurrection by day and who were moved thereto by the direct contradiction by night, deal more in blows and less in words, and seek through blood the emancipation of all who are groaning in captivity at the South.

between Dr. Stow's statements, at his visit to England last year, and certain details of evidence respecting proming in captivity at the South. his pro-slavery position at home, which were laid be Finally, I am for taking away all the props which fore them. The matter was thoroughly sifted, and the new sustain the slave system, and thus effecting its paper, convicting Dr. Stow not only of gross misrep resentation, but of direct violation of the truth, in hi replies to his Baptist brethren in England, respecting the relation which he sustained to slavery at home.

This evidence fully and decisively establish following points:-

1. That Dr. Stow, having many years ago farmed Anti-Slavery action, has now for a long period apon tized from this ground, returned to full with the pro-slavery majority of the Baptist ele this country, and given his influence to the sa of the slave system in the South, and the main of the kindred system of caste in the North,

2. That among the evidence of his fraternin 2. That among the preaching is he preaching in he pulpit (August 15th, 1858,) of Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, who has been one of the persons most wider known in this country as a slaveholder and a puli defender of slavery.

3. That among the evidence of his choosing to stand on the side of slavery, is his position state the Managers of the Southern Aid Society, and of the American Tract Society; and his publicly refusing to American Frace Country, returning to remain a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Tract Society, when that body took the very moderate step forward of consenting fraternally to discuss the moral evils which slavery is known; mote."

a. That among the evidence of his upholding the anti-christian system of caste, is the provision, printed in the pew-deeds of his church, and were opposed in a word of protest from himself, that its pews shall be sold to none but a 'respectable white person'; a privision, the letter and spirit of which are so stringent. ly maintained, that for many years no colored person has chosen to join either the church or the congrega-

5. That among the evidence corroborative of all these things, are the facts that for sixteen or eighter years past, Dr. Stow has never preached against slav ry, nor against the injustice inflicted by Church, State and common custom upon the colored people of the North, nor even against the atrocious Pugitive Slave Law; that he has never spoken against either of these in any of his publications; that his me has never been granted for the holding of anti-site. ry meetings; and that he has held himself aloof from all union with movements, and all concert with per sons, opposed to slavery.

When the evidence proving these things was fully in possession of the London Board of Baptist Minis ters, they wrote the following letter to Dr. Stow ;-12 ROCKINGHAM ROW BAST, New Kent Road,

London, England, Feb. 29th, 1860.

Dran Sir, —As Secretary of the Board of Ba
Ministers in and near London. I beg to forest
you the enclosed copy of a Report lately presthereto, and briefly to state its origin and basis. S

of the brethren scrupled the avowal that you are decidedly (which in this country is synonymous with a Abolitionist.) made to the Committee of our ary Society in July last, upon the ground of which ugh the Freeman newspaper, you were reded to the fellowship of our body throughe.

Therefore at the quarterly meeting Board held in August last, eight of the members uni ted in a requisition to me for a special meeting the question. In consequence of absence from a upon my part, this meeting was not held ushif ber 18th last. A Committee of four brethen be myself were then appointed to investigate the mate, in the terms given in the heading of the Report. In next regular meeting of the Board was held in the month following, (November,) but the interval had been too brief for the collection of the ne dence. Hence the Report of the Committee was not dence was adduced in support of the Report. It unanimously received, and it was resolved that a quested to give the Board any power of the allegations it contains, prior to the m quarterly meeting. I regret that some decompliance with this order has been or my numerous engagements, including an absence from

The evidence upon which the Committee found their report is furnished by several distinguis lanthropists, chiefly in Boston, and by various American ministers, Baptists and others. Much also ha been obtained from sundry publications, including Facts for Baptist Churches a volume published the American Baptist Free Mission Society, 1866 Goodell's 'Slavery and Anti-Slavery'; C. K. Whip ple's 'Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion,' pallished by the American Anti-Slavery Society; Judgs 'American Tract Society'; and various reports, addresses, and circulars issued by the societies men-tioned in the report, as well as newspaper stide The Committee possess evidence upon every item is their report.

One of the copies of the pew deed is a printed form which has not been used; the other is written from a printed one now in force, with the blanks filled up. Mr. C. K. Whipple states that this pew deed has been exposed through the press in Boston not fewer th ten times, and that it is still acted upon in your place of worship. It is understood that at this day no Morican and no person of African descent is a propriet of a pew, or may become a purchaser of one in so-called 'church,' especially upon the ground This, in the estima the faith of the Lord Jesus, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons, contrary to the teaching of the New Testament. They are informed that you had admitted your silence as a preacher and an uther aspecting slavery,—a silence which, in the circumstances of your country, they deem to be as cuipally a would be the investigation of discharges of an applications of the same of the as would be the ignoring of drunkenness of prominent vice. In their opinion, with those who j with those who hold slaves, and with those who for slavery, is to be rebuked as holding fellowing with the unfruitful works of darkness. They believe further, that prejudice against color is as abund wit is unchristian. They hold it to be an insult to a successful to the suc is unchristian. They hold it to be an insul.
One Father, and an injustice to our night fact, to be nothing else and nothing better the cipient slavery,—both the parent and the unsule from the control of the control o system. The expression of this prejudice furnishes t passport to the confidence of the slav the reproofs of conscience, and wipes of the silm which attaches to the 'institution.' Hence they are firmly of opinion, that so long as this projude a cherished in the North, it is in vain to expect the ex-

tinction of slavery in the South.

Believing slavery to be the very essence of sin, the grossest outrage upon the rights of man, the fi parent of the most loathsome impurities, and has high daring invasion of the prerogatives of the Mithe Committee are of opinion that English to should not only withdraw from those who but should countenance these abominations, but should ease withdraw from those whose guilty silence embals the abettors of the enormity; whose associations with the abettors of the enormity; whose associations with the counterpart of the enormity is the counterpart of the enormity of the enormity is the counterpart of the enormity is the enormity of the enormity is the enormity of the enormity is the enormity of the enorm pro-slavery churches and preachers encourage them in transgression, by blunting the edge of removerance, and weakening the voice of conscience. The rejoice in the persuasion that these are the views of the Board, and of the Baptists throughout the British

If you reply, permit me to request that you will de so promptly. Should I receive no letter from you plot to our next quarterly meeting, the inference will that you decline to offer any explanation as sought the Board.

I sm, dear sir, yours faithfully,

[Signed] WM. BARKER, Secretary.

To the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., Boaten, U. S.

The Mirror of the Anti-Slavery Struggle states that

since, after the lapse of six months, no answer to this letter has been received from Dr. Stow, the Baptist of England are obliged to infer that he can offer neither defence nor explanation. They accordingly publish the statement of facts and array of evidence bove referred to, and, feeling assured that thousands of American ministers are equally guilty with Dr. Stow, they call upon him and upon them to give sp either the ministry and name of Christ, or their fellowship with men-stealers.'-c. K. W.

JOHN BROWN ANNIVERSARY. CONCORD, (N. H.,) John Brown's Day, DECEMBER 2d, 1860.

Since the wondrous Resurrection mora of 1860 years ago, (church computation,) there has not risk on our world a more important anniversary than on curs to-day; one year from the martyrdom of the no-

ble and brave Captain Brown.

And I have been considering whether, among the forty thousand pulpits that bestud the country, many as forty would dare breathe aloud the name of him who, by his suffering, one year ago, in behalf of humanity, hallowed the gallows of Virginia as the

counterpart of the cross of Calvary.

How many ministers to-day shall thus dare be true

DEC

to the cross the present have taken Being off bodily fatige versalist cha have some blage here; excepting h en strongl In the ser of the chara o many boy And in one passing tribe etre, and a

the end of t It is comp guiltless in Webster, I sole duty L ty thousand rhose fires cold ashes a famishing n CO ELMY The Con 10th and 11

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erhaps, w P. finds W the sea sho weeks at fr which call than this. Our anti ost a sur each other preciate the this at Me most sing ometimes the eyes a am sure if mensity of the future

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known as Mrs. Hille Тив А Braintree 8th of Oc again cho A repo printed is for the fu in a very press, nt

slavery p urer's Re publication Balance :

To redee Donation Do. For 20 o Paid Ser

male An tree, hel were ad Resolu WESTON years Re

ustaine repaired cause o membra testimon ciety. Resol mitted friends

Resol Liberato

rds. This Convention for various reasons was not

numerously attended as it deserved, but in all other

to was quite successful; especially was it suc-

al in showing the weakness and rottenness of that

imble-rigging philosophy, which teaches that anti-

serv men may dodge moral responsibility in sus-

We are pained to find that many of our friends have

and drawn, for the time being, into the popular cur-

and sufficiently to give their votes to a party which

spiedged to maintain inviolate in fifteen States, an

stution which we are laboring to destroy, thus se-

ously affecting the force and value of their testimony

native Americans are robbed of life, liberty, and

Undlaching faithfulness to his poor clients,—the traged and wronged in all houses of bondage,haracteristic of Mr. Pillsbury; and his speeches on

occasion being no exception, two or three Love-

Republicans became somewhat agitated, and made pirited, if not weighty replies.

One gentleman seemed to be considerably excited

cause, as he alleged, Mr. Pillsbury called him a

ave or a fool for his position on the United States

stitution. Mr. P. remarked that as he had made

e of no such language, the accusation might have

oceeded, perhaps, from an awakened 'voice within;'

so, he did not propose to take issue with the gentlen's conscience. He did criticise, faithfully but in

induces, those who, claiming that there is nowhere

the United States Constitution the smallest possible

marantee for slavery, come reeking from the polls,

here their votes were cast for Abraham Lincoln, now

It is not my purpose to speak of the addresses, as I

appose that will be done in the official report; but I

sire to say that the closing address of Mr. Pillsbury

Sunday evening was grandly inspiring, and I could not help feeling, as I read in his countenance those in-

lications of physical exhaustion which only friends,

ans, would detect, that we must make the most

hese occasions. Still I am glad to know that Mr.

P. finds Western air better for his health than that of

the sea shore, and we shall look for his return in a few

weeks at furthest. Surely, there is no part of the field

which calls more imperatively for efficient laborers

most a surfeit of speakers and meetings, and may take

each other almost daily by the hand, will hardly an-

preciate the eager interest with which the isolated

borers in the cause of impartial liberty, scattered far

and wide on the prairies, gather to such a meeting as

this at Mendota. We who are fighting this battle al-

his Convention was the goodly number of intelligent

and excellent women who attended all its sessions;

such as Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Mrs. Philleo, (historically

known as Prudence Crandall,) Mrs. C. B. Campbell,

Mis. Hilles, and others. E. R. BROWN.

hief slave-hound elect of this nation.

the iniquitous bargains by which four millions

ning pro-slavery organizations.

and of happiness.

ER 7.

preaching in his ev. Dr. Richard one most widely der and a publi his choosing to esition among the ciety, and of the abliely refusing to Committee of the

dy took the very ng 'fraternally ry is known to proprovision, printed I wever opposed by nt its pews shall be te person'; a pro h are so stringentno colored person h or the congrega

orroborative of all ixteen or eighteen ched against slave by Church, State, lored people of the ous Fugitive Slave inst either of ther his meeting-house ling of anti-slavehimself aloof from concert with per

se things was fully of Baptist Minis-te Dr. Stow:-W Kent Road, 9th, 1860, Board of Bo Board of Baptist beg to forward to lately presented and basis. Some rectness of your anti-slavery man, as with an earness e of our Mission-ground of which, you were recompt throughout the meeting of the meeting of the

meeting of the the members uni-rial meeting upon sence from home held until Octobrethren be c brethren besides tigate the matter, the Report. The was held in the the interval had he necessary evi-ourmittee was not erly meeting held ble amount of evi-Report. It was solved that a co e respectfully re-lanation in your prior to the next me delay in my on occasioned by g an absence from

Committee found y various Ameri-Much also has ations, including ime published by Society, 1860; d various reports e societies men-wapaper articles. n every item in is a printed form is written from a blanks filled up. ew deed has been

not fewer than oon in your place t this day no Afnt is a proprietor of one in your the ground floor. nittee, is having d of glory, with ed of glory, with teaching of the is that you have nd an author rein the circumto be as culpable ness or any other those who plead iding fellowahip. They believe, a as absurd as it an insult to our ur neighbor; in better than inthe nurse of the addice furnishes a cholder, silences off the odium s off the odium Hence they are his projudice is a expect the ex-

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ally. R, Secretary. isten, U.S. eggle states that o answer to this w, the Baptists at he can offer ney accordingly ray of evidence that thousands uilty with Dr. hem to give up it, or their fel-RSARY.

pien's Day. morn of 1860 has not risen reary than or-

he country, so , in behalf of irginia as the

as dare be true

DECEMBER 7.

MOBOCRATIC ASSAULT UPON AN ANTISLAVERY MEFFING IN BOSTON.

The Meeting forcibly suppressed by order of Mayor
Lincoh, who thus circulally headed the mod., and that are bound, may never appear. But 1
containing the United the moderal of the merring at the United States of the certification of the certification of the states of the certification of the

(colored) proposed a committee to nominate a list of officers. He had not finished reading the list when he was interrupted by hissings, stampings, outeries, &c., &c., which rendered it impossible for him to pro-

Mr. Martin (tremendous noise)-Will you, gentlemen, please preserve order?
Cries—No, no!
Martin—Well, this is a spl

-Well, this is a splendid affair. Voice—You sit down.
Martin—Gentlemen, I hope this is not South Caro-

Suddenly Mr. James Redpath rushed from the platform, and was followed by the persons on the platform, some ten in number, and proceeded to one of the seats near the door, in the quarter where the disturbance apparently came from, and the next we saw of him he had a citizen by the collar, and was attempting to thrust him from the hall. The two were immediately surrounded by a band of evidently determined men. A general bustle ensued, and Redpath was forced to loose his hold. Loud talk ensued, and many threats were made.

Whereas, it is fitting upon the occasion of the Anniversary of the execution of John Brown, for his principle of the slave closer—with tenfold the strength. (Applause and hisses.) If this thing goes on, you will see something in this land that will have been supported by the series of resolutions, denouncing John Brown and his 'Virginia raid,' as follows:—

Whereas, it is fitting upon the occasion of the Anniversary of the execution of John Brown, for his plant of the reasoning men of the North and the South. (Applause and hisses.) If this thing goes on, you will see something in this land that will have been described by the south of the south. (Applause and hisses.) If the south, and the south is south. (Applause and hisses.) If the south is south is south. (Applause and hisses.) If the south is south is south. (Applause and hisses.) If the south is south is south. (Applause and hisses.) If the south is south is south. (Applause and hisses.) If the sou

and many threats were made.

Mr. Martin—Will gentlemen please take their seats, and come to order?

Voice—Never, by Heaven! (Great confusion.)

A man on the platform, in an excited manner, moved that a committee of one hundred be appointed to preserve order. The speaker's voice was drowned with applause, and cheer upon cheer for Gov. Packer, f Pennsylvania.
Mr. Martin-Will you come to order, and hear Mr.

Sanborn, of Concord? Sanborn, of Concord?

Three cheers were given for Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania. Cheers again.

Martin—Mr. Sanborn, gentlemen. (Great confusion)

When you hire your shops, you use them. Is not this ungentlemanly to disturb these gentlemen whose room this is for the time being?

Wr. Fay—When you get through, I will read on. I have come here to stay all day.

Great excitement, confusion and noise smong those

4. That the people of this city have submitted too Cheers were given for various persons.

Cries-Give us John Brown's farewell words. This meeting is 'all up.' Free speech.

Sanborn—If any gentleman wants to speak or to discuss this question, he can do so when I am done. (Confusion.) Oh! really this does not seem to me the Boston I have known.

Cries—Andrew! Andrew!

Asselve a real of the room. Cries—Pat.

The resolutions were carried by a large majority. at singly in our respective localities, need to be sometimes encouraged and inspirited by looking into the eyes and grasping the hands of the noble men and women brought together by such Conventions; and I am sure if our Eastern friends would consider the im-

mensity of this Western field, and its importance to him out. the future of the anti-slavery movement, they would not grudge us the presence and aid of Mr. Pillsbury through all the coming year. A noticeable feature of

(Confusion and great noise.)
Voice—Where's the Union?
Sanborn—We come to discuss the subject of Ameri-

colored proposed a committee to nominate a list of colored proposed a colored proposed a colored proposed a colored proposed propose

The police, after quelling several small disturbances, attempted to restore order.

Mr. Fay got the ear of the meeting, and was allowed to make a short address, chiefly of common-places about the Union, laws, Constitution, &c. Previous to this, he read the call of the Convention, and briefly expounded it. During his speech, Mr. Fay intimated that he was dry; whereupon Fred. Douglass, who sat near by, profered a glass of water with, If thine enemy thirst, give him drink.' [Laughter.] Mr. Fay—This meeting is only binding the fetters of the slave closer—with tenfold the strength. (Ap-

niversary of the execution of John Brown, for his piratical and bloody attempts to create an insurrection among the slaves of the State of Virginia, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and express their horror of the man, and of the principles which led to the foray,—

(Applause and hissing. Voice—Good! go on.)

Therefore, it is resolved,

1. That no virtuous and law-abiding citizen of thi Commonwealth ought to countenance, sympathize or hold communion with any man who believes that John Brown and his aiders and abettors in that nefarious enterprise were right, in any sense of tha

Martin—Mr. Sanborn, gentlemen. (Great confusion; some standing up; some talking aloud.)
Cries for Gov. Packer's letter.
Sanborn—It seems to me this is a very extraordinary spectacle.
Cries—Packer's letter. Order—order! John Brown.
Put him out. (Groaning.)
Sanborn—I understand that the call for the meetsman made by other gentlemen than those who in was made by other gentlemen than those who in the standard our brethren in Virginia our 3. That we tender to our brethren in Virginia our

Cries—Packer state.

Put him out. (Groaning.)
Sanborn—I understand that the call for the meet.
Ing was made by other gentlemen than those who now interrupt me. (Great confusion.)
Cries—John Andrew—John Andrew! John Andrew for Chairman. (Hissing. Cheers.)
Sanborn—These men who have called the meeting have hired this room; are they not entitled to its use?
A man on the platform, excited—shaking his fist—This thing don't stop here.
This thing don't stop here.
This thing don't stop here.

Sanborn—This is not the Boston I have known.

Sanborn—This is not the Boston I have known.

Great noise. Several disturbances.

Great noise. Several disturbances.

Mr. Fay-When you get through, I will read on. have come here to stay all day.

long in allowing irresponsible persons and political demagogues of every description to hold public meet-ings to disturb the public peace and misrepresent us

Cries—Andrew! Andrew!

Another row at one side of the room Cries—Put im out.

Sanborn—I hope there are some gentlemen here.

Confusion and great noise.)

Voice—Where's the Union?

The resolutions were carried by a large majority. Fred. Douglass claimed the floor, and the Chair, reminding him of the short speech rule promulgated in the call, accorded it to him.

A general scene of clamorous confusion ensued.

Confusion and great noise.)

Voice—Where's the Union?

Sanborn—We come to discuss the subject of American slavery.

Voice—Where's John Brown?

Voice—He's safe.

Another voice—The devil has him.

Voice from the platform—No matter where he may be.

Sanborn—Every man is entitled to express his own opinions.

Cries—No! No! (Three cheers.)

Sanborn—Cannot every man say what he thinks, at stated times and in proper places?

Lower so Frudence Cranalally, Mrs. C. B. Complexit, Mrs. Rilley, and others. E. B. BROWN.

WEYMOUTH A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annex Anti-Stavery of the Weymouth and Particle Complexity of the Control of the

THE LIBERATOR.

Mr. Douglass acknowledged this was so. Just as a Northern doughface is more contemptible than a Southern slaveholder! [Immense laughter and long continued applanse.]

Here the crowd became so anxious to have Mr. Douglass 'dry up,' as they expressed it, that he reluctantly complied.

Dr. Knox produced a sensation by calling upon the orator to 'keep the floor, in the name of God and his own right.'

At this point, amidst the confusion, Dr. Knox was forced to the rear of the platform.

After a little quiet had been restored, Rev. D. C. Eddy stepped to the front of the platform, and denounced the interruption as unworthy of the deasecadants of these who fought for freedom of speech in '76. He said! I come upon this platform to look into the faces of men who, in the year 1850, and within sight of Bunker Hill, are willing to transple on free discussion. I want to ask the young men of Boston and the grey-haired merchants of Boston, what they will gain by this procedure.

Mr. Eddy was interrupted in his remarks by an outbreak upon the platform. The chairs were all thrown in a heap at the rear of the platform, and the prey-haired merchants of Boston, what they will gain by this procedure.

Mr. Eddy was interrupted in his remarks by an outbreak upon the platform. And now the tunut waxed fiercer and fiercer; will cries filled the air: 'Dr. Eddy,' James Murray Howe,' 'Question,' 'Police,' and 'Lake away the women,' were heard from every quarter. The police, (some fifty in number) rushed upon the platforms of the exertine due, the reporters pocketed the interstundent; the reporters pocketed the lives of gentlemen present,' and moved that the police search Cluer's person for dangerous weapons.

During the excitement, Dr. Knox, F. B. Saaborn and others, were violently ejected from the platform and others, were violently ejected from the platform.

Mr. Howe—You have heard what has been said. Mr. Howe—You have heard what has been said to the excitement, Dr. Knox, F. B. Saaborn and others, were violently ejected from the platfor

plause.)
Voice—That's what we wanted. During the excitement, Dr. Knox, F. B. Sanborn and others, were violently ejected from the platform The audience straightway commenced leaving the Hall—the Police finding difficulty with some persons.

Mr. Martin gave notice that a meeting would be held during the night in the Joy Street Church. by the police. Cries for J. Murray Howe.

Mr. Douglass attempted to speak again.
Mr. Fay attempted to make him stop by persuasio
Douglass—I will not yield the floor.
Cries—Police! Police!

Douglass—I will not yield the floor.

Cries—Police! Police!

Chairman—I will put the question. He does not yield.

Douglass—I will not abide the vote.

The question was put, and Mr. Douglass was voted down for the second time.

A motion was made to adjourn. The Chairman put the question. The meeting was declared dissolved.

Douglass—Good bye. Good riddance. (Three cheers.)

Three cheers were given for the white slaves of

Boston.

Mr. Douglass—I call the meeting to order. Ah! you, (pointing out in the crowd,) I know why you are here—you are afraid of your Southern masters.

Cries—Organize! Organize!

Douglass—Will our friends please to be seated?

Voice—You black fool, don't you know the meeting's dissolved?

Another fight on the platform. Police attempt to clear the stage. One man knocked down (supposed accidentally).

clear the stage. One man knocked down (supposed accidentally).

Dr. Knox again gets in trouble, and is requested and assisted to leave the stage. He resisted.

Police took hold of Fred. Douglass, and said he must instantly leave. In the confusion, he silpped to the other side of the platform.

Sanborn—You will please take your seats, and come to order.

men consisting of fifteen officers from each of the stations were instructed to protect the public peace in and about Joy Street Church, and the entire police officers.

An attempt was made to eject Rev. Dr. Eddy.
Chief of Police—I am requested by the gentlemen for [Order! order! Order was soon restored,] to clear the stage. I ask the audience to retire. If you retire, you will stop the police from performing a very unpleasant duty.

unpleasant duty.

Voice—You cannot stifle free discussion in Massa-Martin-You will come to order, and listen to

Mr. Martin—You will come to date,

Fred. Doughass.

Chief of Police shook his head.
On the right hand side of the Temple, a large number of women were gathered together, and were, apparently, much excited.

Voice—This is a disgrace to Boston for the Chief of Police to clear the hall, instead of protecting the people in their rights.

In the centre of the room stood several ladies, a line of the meeting was perfected by the choice of J. H. Fowler and John Oliver as Sectories.

A motion was made by Mr. Martin, that a Computations he appointed. After a brief

Three cheers were given for the South. Cries-Howe! Howe!

In the centre of the room stood several ladies, a young one attracting considerable attention by carrying on an excited and loud discussion with a Union man.

Mr. Eddy said that the pro-slavery men came to the meeting only to disturb it. That is their purpose.

Voice—The moment I saw their faces here, I knew we would be interrupted.

Mr. Martin—Ladies and gentlemen, you will now please come to order. The Chief of Police says we are to be protected in our discussion. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Fred. Douglass.

Policeman attempted to collar Mr. Martin.

Cries—Order! Hisses! Chief of Police, put him out. Three cheers were given for the Union. Three cheers were given for Douglass. Three cheers for South Carolina. tionists were greatly demoralized. (Applause.) Liberty of speech must be preserved, at all events. He hoped his life would never be saved by dodging his responsibilities. He had a speech prepared, and if they wished, he would deliver it. He then proceeded to read a speech on the question, 'How shall African Slavery be Abolished?' He should address himself to those who believed slavery must and should be abolished. Mr. Brown then proceeded to allude to the aggressions of slavery, and the outrages it had committed. They had fought against this Slave Power, and had got to do it again, He recounted the hardships endured by freemen in Kansas.

[A lady in the gallery here said that there were South Carolina.

Douglass—I feel no more embarrassment by this uproar than if I had been kicked by a jackass. Three cheers for liberty. (They were given unanimously.) Three cheers were given for Gov. Wise. Cries-Packer's letter. Cries—Packer's letter.
Sauborn—Will the meeting come to order?
Cries—No! No!
Voice—Put him out. He is a white negro.
Sanborn attempted to speak, but was shown to rear of the platform by a police officer.

[A lady in the gallery here said that there were some persons in the gallery to break up the meeting. This created some little excitement. 'Put them out' was shouted in every part of the church. Mr. Sanborn begged the audience to be quiet. They had taken every the statement of the church. Martin—We will stand by our rights.

Cries for James Murray Howe.

Voice—Why do not the Police do something?

A POSTER.

MEETING IN JOY STREET CHURCH.

Cries for James Murray Howe.

Voice—Why do not the Police do something?

Nine cheers were given for the Boston Police.

Another disturbance occurred on the platform.

Everybody rushed to the platform, and a scene of the most intense excitement, continuing some five minutes, followed. One of the combatants showed his weapons.

Cries—Put all the niggers out! All out! Blow them up!

Mr. Martin—The Chief of Po—(Great confusion.)

Cries—Put him out!

Cries—Go ahead! Howe! Howe! (Applause.)

Mr. Plunkett (received with three cheers,) moved that James Murray Howe be chosen Chairman of the meeting. He put the question.

Three cheers were given for Howe.

Cries—Hats off. (Hats were taken off.)

Mr. Howe divested himself of his coat, and went deliberately to work. He had but just taken his seat when a collision occurred between him and Mr. Fred. Douglass. This caused an intense excitement, and there were cries of indignation towards Mr. Douglass. Mr. Sanborn went to the front of the platform, and the platform and the platform.

All Sanborn went to the front of the platform, and the platform and the platform in the platform.

All continued in every part of the church. Mr. Sanborn begged the audience to be quiet. They had taken measures to preserve order.

Mr. Brown resumed his remarks, saying that they should be quiet, for there was true courage in this. Their rule should be acts, not words. Mr. Brown next proceeded to discuss the methods of abolishing slavery, among which was one that should make slaver property as uncertain as possible. In relation to the free colored people, he said they should be thoroughly organized and armed. (Applause.)

Of slave-catchers, he would take them—alive, if possible, but secure them, any way—and give them seventy-eight lashes; after which, he would have them washed down in salt and water. (Laughter.)

Alluding to Gov. Wise, he said, 'My father for gives—so do l.' He continued by urging a firm and other them washed down in salt and water. (Laughter.)

Alluding to Gov. Wise, he said, 'My f lass, who attempted to speak.

Mr. Sanborn went to the front of the platform, and attempted to speak. He was seized, and chucked into a seat—rather forcibly.

Mr. Howe proceeded to address the meeting.

Elizur Wright, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, here reported the following:

lass, who attempted to speak.

Mr. Sanborn went to the front of the platform, and stempted to speak. He was seized, and chucked into a seat—rather forcibly.

Mr. Howe proceeded to address the meeting.

A gentleman seeing a vacant chair at one end of the platform, went over and got it. Mr. Douglas had been sitting in the chair. He rashed after the man, and as the latter was placing it in readiness had been sitting in the chair. He rashed after the man, and as the latter was placing it in readiness which was the platform, went over and got it in readiness which was down, Fred, grabbed the chair, and waked off with it. Several Union men made for him. A policeman grabbed him. Some one got him by the wool. (Cries—Wool won's sawe him.) A general fight occurred upon the platform, in which Mr. Douglass and some of his supporters upon the platform were roughly handled. They were toreed irom the platform, and many of them left the Hall. The Chief of Police called for order, and there was some talk of reading the riot act, but nothing of his sort was done, and the efforts to preserve the peaced did not amount to any very strenuous attempts to clear the Hall, and those who had taken possession of the meeting said they would go when all other did, and not before. Police were stationed at the several doors to prevent the entrance of such persons as they might see fit to exclude. Policemen were placed in the selfers to the test of the meeting said they would go when all other did, and not before. Police were stationed at the several doors to prevent the entrance of such persons as they might see fit to exclude. Policemen were placed in the selfers looked daggers. All secended at house they might see fit to exclude. Policemen were placed in the selfers became the reading and who are the platform, became the reading in our opinion, would have been unsuedationed the platform, and as he meeting said they would go when all other did, and not before. Police were stationed at the several doors to prevent the entrance of such persons

Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. On rising, Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. On rising, he was received with prolonged applause and cheers. At its conclusion, he proceeded to speak. The meeting itself, he said, was a speech to which little could be added. This is Boston, which vindicates itself for two hundred years. They were profoundly grateful that when driven out of other places, they found a colored church. Just a year since, the speaker carried the remains of John Brown to their resting place. He was happy to say to North Elba that Boston welcomes his son. (Cheers.)

Mr. Phillips next took up the subject of the Boston Mayoralty. We Abolitionists, he said, are accusated to like without a covernment. He did not re-

on welcomes his son. (Cheers.)

Mr. Phillips next took up the subject of the Boston Mayoralty. We Abolitionists, he said, are accustomed to live without a government. He did not remember a decent Mayor of Boston for twenty years. [Some one in the audience here hissed.] Mr. Phillips said that the right to hiss was as clear as to speak. With two exceptions, there was not a city north of Baltimore, in which Abolition meetings had not been broken up.

In alluding to the meeting at Tremont Temple, he said the rioters only were allowed to go free. He praised the prompt action of Mayor Henry of Philadelphia, when the mobattempted to disturb (george W. Curtis. When asked what he would do with these disturbers, Mayor Henry replied, 'Send them to the watch-house'—a decision and a pluck he thought they would look for in vain in Boston. The speaker next proceeded to criticise with much severity the course of Mr. Lincoln during the day. Mr. Phillips was thankful that the meeting to-night was not governed by State Street. They had kicked South Carolina out of the Union, and set her cringing sycophants shaking. He thanked God Richard S. Fay was not a Boston man, nor was he a gentleman.

Should it be said, he continued, that we are to

man.
Should it be said, he continued, that we are to Should it be said, he continued, that we are surrender at home that which we ask our Representatives in Congress to carry out? If they could not have met in any hall in the city, they should have held a meeting on the Common. John Brown, Jr., held a meeting on the Common. John Brown, Jr., had advised colored men to arm themselves with re-

had advised colored men to arm themselves with revolvers. This meeting was a revolver.

In relation to the abolition of slavery, Mr. Phillips said he was in favor of all methods, but principally of free discussion. State street can't bear free speech, and that is what we want to give it. The smell of disunion is the jubilee of the slave.

Again referring to the meeting at Tremont Temple, he said that men on State street, whose notes command thousands, had been guilty of meanly stealing the hall.

Mr. Phillips concluded, urging the friends of freedom to continue in the good work, which was sure to triumph.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Frederick Douglass was then introduced. After the applause with which he was received had subsided, he proceeded to give some of his views as to the best method of abolishing slavery. He was in favor alike of peace and war, of union and disunion, (laughter,) of moral suasion and law. He advocated in particular the 'John Brown way.' The speaker was sorry that Mr. Phillips was not present at the Tremont Temple to look Mr. Fay in the face.

Brief addresses were subsequently made by Messrs.
Parker Pillsbury and H. Ford Douglass, and Rev. J.
Sella Martin. At quarter to 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned with cheers.

Up to this time, no acts of violence had been committed, but now, as if by a preconcerted plan, a brutal assault was made upon such colored persons as were peaceably retiring to their homes. Clubs and stones were freely used against them. Among those seriously injured were G. W. Crawford, Daniel Butcher, George Rhoades, Thomas Prout, George Roberts, and several others. Attacks were also made upon several dwelling-house, which were more or less injured. The windows of the Howard Boarding House, and also those of Gregory's Saloon on Cambridge Street, were smashed in. The Cambridge cars were, in several instances, beset in quest of colored victims, on whom to wreak their murderous hate.

Glorious exploits these, Mr. Richard S. Fay !-Gallant achievements these, Mr. J. Murray Howe !

The church was filled to repletion, and would have een if it had been ten-fold its capacity. The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. Sella Tue Perspect's Message. This document was presented to Congress on Tuesday. We have room but for a few lines to indicate its character. On the important question now agitating the country, the President has much to say. He declares the North to have been the aggressor, and pronounces the Personal Liberty Bills of the Northern States unconstitutional. The right of secession is denied, and the perpetuity of the Union asserted, as the design of its nders. As a remedy for existing evils, an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, recognizing, first, the right of property in slaves in States where slavery now exists or may exist hereafter; second, the duty of protecting such rights in all the common territory, until the latter are admitted as States into the Union: third, a like recognition of the right of the master to recover a fugitive slave !!! This proposed remedy should at least be tried, the President says, before resorting to revolution. He then proceeds to speak of other questions, including our relations with

foreign governments. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Friday, Dec. 7. Sunday, " 9. Fairhaven, New Bedford. FF H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Friday, Dec. 7. Tuesday, 4 11. Wednesday, 4 12. Lunenburg, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Thursday, Westminster, Gardner Centre, South Gardner, Sunday, "Tuesday, "Wednesday, " East Templeton, Hubbardston,

Friday, Sunday, HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in the Universalist Church at Weymouth Landing, on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 9.
At Paxton, Sunday, Dec. 16.
At Bethel, Vi., in Bullard's Hall, Sunday, De-

Barre,

ct be 23.

He will attend a Free Convention in same place, to commence on Tuesday, Dec. 25, and to continue three or four days, as shall be deemed best by the

SIXTEENTH COURSE The Third Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by CHARLES C. BURLESIGH, of Plainfield, Ct., on Sunday evening, Dec. 9, in Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Admittance, five cents. CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY, The next meeting of this Society will be held at Fitchburg, on Saturday evening and Sunday after-noon and evening, Dec. 8 and 9. The public are cor-

dially invited.

E. H. Herwood, H. Ford Douglass, John Brown, Jr., and others, will be present.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

Moses H. Merrick, Sec'y.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak at touth Danvers, Saturday evening, Dec. 8. Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th.

To MRS. C. H. DALL will, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Union, deliver a lecture on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, at half-past 7 o'clock, at their Rooms, 16 Summer street, on the 'Ideal Standard of Female Education,' and will give some account of Women's work in Algiers and Egypt.

The public are invite ELISHA MYRICK, Secretary.

Lecture in the course next Sabbath evening in Boylston Hall. Subject: Scripture Natural History; with Illustrative Paintings. Seats free.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars from Charles T. Beach, E. Otto, N. A., in aid of the Kamas sufferers.

Dec. 5, 1860.

R. F. WALLCUT.

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 AUBURN STREET, BOSTON.

Particular attention paid to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M.
Nov. 23.

MARRIED-At Fitchburg, Mass.. Nov. 4, M. HENRY A. BOWMAN to Miss JOSEPHINE A. WATER

For the Liberator. 'THUS SAITH THE LORD.' Still I'm asking-Did He say it? Did 'our Father' ever sayGird your swords, and each his neighbor, Each his friend and brother slay !!

Did He say to any father .-*Slay your only, first-born son; Burn his body on the alter; Saith the Lord, it must be done '?+

Did He say to any people-I command you, go and kill All the men of such a nation; Go, it is my holy will :

· Only, spare the female children, And young women, for your lust; 'I'is not sin when God commands it-Thus the Lord saith-go ye must'!

Homeward with their spoils returning, Did God crave those spoils to share,-One of each five hundred cattle, Sheep, and maidens young and fair ? 1

Did He say- If one should gather

Sticks upon the Sabbath day, Stone to death the vile offender ! 'Tis God speaks-ye must obey'? Did Ged fight one day for Israel,-Make the sun and moon stand still,-Cast great stones from heaven, I yet tell them, Solemnly,- 'Thou shalt not kill ' ? In the Bible these are written-

'God's own Book,' 'His Sacred Word': Is it sin to doubt these horrors, After a 'Thus saith the Lord'? Still this heart of mine is asking, Did the Lord thus speak and do?

· Never! never! 'tis untrue! So an 'Infidel' they call me, Taking Reason for my guide; Tremble for me, lest in judgment

And forever comes the answer,

I shall vainly seek to hide. Never care I, never fear I; Loving God and all mankind, Heaven within, though hell surround me, Happiness I still should find.

In my heart I find it written, God's most true and perfect word; And the Conscience He has given Is to me_ ' Thus saith the Lord.' ELIZA D. MORAR.

Sherborn, Nov. 1, 1860.

*Ex. 32: 27. †Gen. 22: 2. ‡Num. 31. ||Num 15: 32 36. ¶Josh. 10. §Ex. 20: 13.

For the Liberator OUR LIFE WORK. Do thy life-work calmly, bravely; Ever trusting, press thou on; Never let its toils affright thee_ Rest at last will sure be won.

Do thy work-'tis God-appointed-It will lead thee up to heaven; 'Tis the work which the good Father Unto thee, his child, has given. Never leave thou for another.

That which thine own hands should do; When the voice of Duty calls thee, To that call be ever true. Though thy way be rough and thorny,

'Twas the earth-path Jesus trod; Shrinking never from its trials, Doing all the will of God.

Think how calmly, and how meekly, He, thy Brother, bore the Cross : Counting every earthly treasure, If 'twere gained by falsehood, dross.

Words of truth, most fitly spoken, From his lips like pearls did fall; Fearless still each sin rebuking. Firm and just, and true to all.

If we would his footsteps follow, He has told us of the way : Shall we then e'er weakly falter. Or our holy trust betray?

While Humanity is pleading For the fallen and the weak, Fearless we must do our life-work-

Dare to think, to act, to speak. Barre, 1860.

The Reformed Drunkard's Reply to urged him to Drink.

O, take the damning cup away, Nor press it to my lips again ; And urge me not-for woe the day I learned the fatal cun to drain My head is gray, but not by years:

My brow is lined, but not by time : My eyes are dimmed, but not by tears ; I'm aged ere my manhood's prime.

I drank-my child reached up his hands-In pleading tones he asked for bread; I gave him none-my fertile lands A foreign stranger's household fed.

I drank, and slept the drunkard's sleep, While pale in death my first-born lay : And neighbors met his corpse to keep, And went beside that smiling clay.

And then that little bed was made, With edges strait, and dark, and steep Far 'neath the beach tree's leafy shade-

And still I slept the drunkard's sleep. And Mary faded-day by day Her mild blue eyes were dimmed by tears;

Her golden locks were streaked with gray, Long ere she numbered thirty years. I knew her cheek was pale and wan,

I knew her days were full of pain ; And yet the demon lured me on,-I quaffed the cup, and slept again. And still that downward road I trod;

And when stern winter swept the world. They broke for her the heavy sod, And laid her 'neath the frozen mold.

Then take the damning cup away, Nor press it to my lips again : And urge me not-for wee the day I learned the fatal cup to drain

LOVE.

I think that Love makes all things musical: I think that, touched by its deep musical bre Our barren lives to blossoming lyrics swell, And new births, shining upward from old Clasm dark glooms with white glories. Thus, to-day, Watching the simple people in the street, I thought the lingering and the passing feet Moved to a delicate sense of rythm alway, And that I heard the yearning faces say, · Soul, sing me this new song.' The very leaves Throbbed grand pulsations of an audible tune; And when the warm shower wet the roofs at Low melodice seemed to slide down from the caves Dying delicious in a dreamy swoon.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE PAMINE IN KANSAS.

Yesterday, the citizens of Woodson county assembled together for the purpose of devising means their meetings through the day and evening of the whereby they could keep their families from suffer- 11th. ing and starving the coming winter, which is now close at hand; and the enclosed resolutions, after se
J. Pinkinton President, Dr. Wiley Vice President,

of more than a year's duration, our crops have been with a song, accompanied by music on the melodeon.

Parker Pillsbury then took the stand, and in a must see our wives and children starve before our ings as the one we are now holding useless, but, on eyes, with no means of alleviating their distress; and the contrary, of absolute necessity. whereas, no agent of the Aid Society now seeking relief for Kansas has visited our county to ascertain State, in a very appropriate discourse. the wants of our inhabitanta; therefore,

Resolved, That holding in remembrance the gen-

ready and willing to respond to the appeals of suffering humanity now as heretofore, we deem it our ultimately go down in blood. imperative duty not to remain longer silent, since every other source is exhausted, but once more to bury, and supported by him in an able speech, elicthough it be little, and thus save from utter destitution many highly respectable, worthy and industri-

Resolved, That while we salection to the action of Mr. Hyatt and others in relation to the ain against God and humanity. needs of Kansas, yet we believe that the scale upon which they are acting is so large that many of the most needy will escape their notice, and small places, bound to respect; and the fact that their outrages like ours, will hardly feel any effect from their devotedness to the cause in which they are enlisted.

And be it further Resolved, That Mr. James Crane be requested, and is hereby appointed a duly authorized agent for Woodson county, to go East and solicit contributions of provisions, clothing and money; and we do earnestly recommend him to all persons generously disposed as one upon whose faithfulness they

These resolutions speak for themselves. The county of Woodson is pleasantly situated on the southern borders of civilized Kansas, and is a part of the land known as the New York Indian Lands, through which the beautiful river Neosho meanders, making it a most desirable location for settlement. These lands were not open for settlement by the U. S. Government until last June, and yet most of our citizens, being freedom-loving, brave and enduring, that shall be uncursed by tread of slaveholder came from their homes in Iowa and Wisconsin, long years ago, to found an empire of freedom in the wilderness of Kansas; and you, having always watched their course, know with what result.

Most of the settlers here do not even own their farms, but hold 'claims,' which they hope to pay secure to them these their hard-earned homes.

God and nature, and believing there is a time to North that fellowship them as Christians are in realwheat, which was killed in the winter. Not to be discouraged by this, the land was newly ploughed, April. As the month of May was closing, the spring wheat was dead, and the corn, which had been Kelsy and Mr. Philleo of Mendota, and Mr. Wm. S. spring wheat was dead, and the corn, which had been planted early, had failed to come up for want of rain, and great consternation began to be felt by our citizens, who met together and considered what they should do, no one wishing to leave his home in this beautiful country, made dear to him from its having cost so much, and yet no other feasible plan seeming to appear-when on the last day of May it rained slowly nearly all day. Would that I could picture to you the happy faces of parents and children on receiving this blessing from heaven, and tell you how many hearts were lightened of a burden almost who sympathize with the oppressed slave. too heavy to be borne! Then might you have seen and drop corn, male and female, of high and low de- cratic, Republican, or any other. gree, from the youngest to the lowest, were in the Mr. E. R. Brown took the stand, and in a field, doing their utmost to get the corn planted be- pressive speech, enforced the doctrine of 'No Union fore the ground should dry. m this time to the 12th of Tune we received Mr. Pillsbury follo

several refreshing showers, and corn promised an behalf of the slave, and also of the free colored peoabundant harvest, and all hearts were glad, and all ple of the North. July came, the scorching sun and the withering which he urged the people (from a Republican south-west wind, too hot to be endured by man or stand-point) to a higher anti-slavery life. beast, unaccompanied by rain, destroyed the corn known to fail, and now all the available land was ings of the Convention. sown to buckwheat, which came up, and for a time promised to do tolerably well; but want of rain ward the proceedings of this Convention to the Antiblighted it, and its growth was so slow that all that Slavery Bugle, Salem, Ohio, and the Liberator, Boslived, and would have produced, was cut off by an ton, Mass., for publication. early frost,

Thus are our people left destitute of provisions, and C. Tonlinson, Secretary. with nothing with which to buy clothing for their | Numerically considered, the meeting was not large families. Probably one half of the inhabitants of our but we trust an influence will go out from it that will county have gone back to their former dwelling- be felt so long as a single slave continues to clank places, and almost all who had teams or means with his chains, or a single being can be found to rivet the which to remove, are gone, leaving their three years' fetters on his limbs. improvements behind them. How appalling must be the distress that would drive them to this sacrifice. and how deep muz; be the despair of those remaining Mr. Garrison: and how deep must be the despair of those remaining here, which drives them to the only resource left them, of begging, and depending upon charity! Yet with a firm trust in the goodness of God and the with a living faith to labor for the redemption of me with a living faith to labor for the redemption of

be extremely thankful for one."

Our men need boots and shoes, and so do our wo-expresses a hope that lyceums will call for it?

things, nor do we ask of any one much. Let each such an opinion is not at all to be wondered at; but contribute his mite, and we shall have an abunthat she represents the class of women in Boston

seech you, until the opened heavens shall flood the feel to entirely repudiate marriage until some slight land with rains that shall add sickness to poverty! sign of equality is visible, in such contracts at least For then, what shall these poor people do? Delay They believe that they see that the foundation of all not your work of mercy until drifting snows and rights for woman lies in her right to her own perdriving sleet shall intensify suffering already too great son. This right the present marriage relation know to be borne. For the love of God, I pray you post-naught of. They feel their only hope of redemption pone not your philanthropy an hour. Believe me, is in keeping out of that net, set by Church and there is no time to spare. Let not the wailing winds State, wherein they lose all identity, and out of which of March be the requiem of the dead who shall have they can never pass without committing some crimiperished for want of your timely aid."

GEO. PORTER PAINE. N. B. Mr. Crane, the delegate from Woodson county, will visit Boston, but will not have time to the highest happiness ever conceived of, or the deep remain to solicit contributions. Meantime. R. F. est wo ever felt! Heaven help the 'women of Bostor Wallout will receive, at the office of the Liberator, to see what it is they would pass by without consid and may every person who reads the foregoing ap-right of woman to maternity; and when we consider peal contribute something, and rest assured that that Mrs. Dall and those she represents would still much good will spring therefrom -for it is written, give to a body of men the right to decide under what Coast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find conditions she shall be true to her nature, I feel call-'t after many days."

REPORT

Of an Anti-Slavery Convention at Mendota, Ill. In accordance with previous announcement, the friends of the slave met in Convention in Music Hall, NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., Kansas, Nov. 4, 1860. in the town of Mendota, La Salle Co., Illinois, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, 1860, and continued

rious consideration, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a most extraordinarily severe drought

C. B. Campbell, by request, opened the m

entirely cut off; and whereas, our former supplies being consumed, we were dependent for our support the brief but forcible manner argued the necessity of concoming winter on our crops, which have failed; and tinued anti-slavery effort; showing that the triumph whereas, unless assistance comes from abroad, we of the Republican party had not rendered such meet-

Mr. P. was followed by Mr. E. R. Brown, of this

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 11 Mr. C. B. Campbell, of Iowa, spoke at som erous assistance rendered to Kansas in former years, length; enforcing, by facts drawn from various and believing that the people of the East are as sources, the view that slavery must be abolished at no distant day, by peaceable means, or that it will

The following propositions, submitted by Mr. Pills ask our friends to contribute to our aid something, ited considerable discussion, the opposition being, mainly, confined to the third and fourth proposi

1st. That American slavery is not only a great so Resolved, That while we sanction and approve of cial, pecuniary and political evil, but also a heinou

> 2d. That siaveholders, as such, have no rights more than other thieves, which any human being is are perpetrated in the name of Government does not change their character. 3d. That a confederation and Union under whic

> thirty-three States perpetrate piracy on sea, or robbery on land, is as much greater crime than thirtythree individuals committing such outrages, as the greatness of the power and the extent of the crimes

4th. That the American Union is therefore an im norslity that should never have been formed, and certainly should not longer be continued.

5th. That since the slaveholders themselv elare, and every sensible man knows, that slavery depends wholly on that Union for its perpetuity, it becomes the imperative duty of the non-slaveholding States, in the exercise of State sovereignty, to secede and form a new Northern and Free Republic, slave-hunter, and unstained by the blood of slaves. 6. That the Constitution and laws of Illinois, a

they relate to the people of color, are cruel and proscriptive in the extreme, a scandal to humanity, and a disgrace to civilization.

7th. That the religion of the South, repres for some time, if the Homestead Bill should fail to in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and other denominations, tolerating and even defending slave-Since September, 1859, up to the present time, breeding, slave-trading and slaveholding among its there has not rain enough fallen here to wet the ministers and members, is the worst form of practiground four inches deep; nevertheless, trusting in cal atheism; and such ministers and churches in the sow and a time to reap, our farmers put in their fall ity no more worthy of respect or confidence than

AFTERNOON SESSION. The discussion was res Allen of Geneseo, in opposition; A. J. Grover and C. B. Campbell spoke briefly in favor of the propositions, leaving their support mainly to Mr. Pillsbury. Evening Session, The meeting was opened by

an appropriate song from C. B. Campbell, with mu-The following resolutions were read by C. Tomlin

1. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, in its requirements, is repugnant to the moral feelings of all

2. Resolved, That law or no law, Constitution of whole families at work in the cornfield, replanting no Constitution, Government or no Government, the corn-land where it had failed to come up—and we will not return to the demon of slavery the pantevery little urchin large enough to carry a tin cup ing fugitive, whether the administration be Demo-

with Slaveholders.'

hands were busy tending the crop; but, alas! as A few remarks were made by Wm. T. Allen, in

On motion of Parker Pillsbury, it was solved to crop which had promised so well. One more forlorn lay the foregoing propositions and resolutions on the hope still remained. Buckwheat had never been table, and that they be published with the proceed-

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to for

J. PILKINGTON, President.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

humanity of mankind, they send their delegate forth humanity, irrespective of clime, sex or complexion. The cast-off clothing of your citizens will be receiv-It has taught me to encourage the freest utterance of ed with tears of joy by our shivering and ague-limit the earnest soul in its searchings for truth is stricken people. 'Yes,' said one of our best and either a coward or a dishonest person. What was oldest citizens to me yesterday, 'a half-worn coat my surprise to read the statement, said to have been would not be refused by any one; indeed, I should made by Mrs. Dall, that the women of Boston who Our children need shoes, and the half-worn shoes cided that it was 'premature and unwise' to conof your children, if sent to Kansas, would save many sider the subject of 'marriage and divorce,' and to a little sufferer from an attack of fever and ague. see that 'C. K. W.' recommends the lecture, and men, and clothing for their backs. We also must I was surprised—yes, I am disappointed if Mrs. Dall have money to pay the freight on contributions sent represents the so-called Women's-Rights women of to us, and provisions to keep us from starvation.

We feel sure that we shall not ask in vain for these claiming to be at work for her sex should entertain dance—and the blessings of a distressed and poverty-known as reformers, it seems to me must be a mistake. stricken people shall be showered upon your heads. Why, the young women of some of these Western Friend of humanity, wait not, O, wait not, I be- States have so long considered the matter, that they nal act, or death comes and severs the man-made tie.

'Premature and unwise' is it to consider the con dition from which, above and beyond all others, com nations of all kinds to await Mr. Crane's arrival; eration! In that subject is involved the God-give G. P. P. |ed upon to say that there are those who will not re-

cognize their power to determine that of which they in her becoming the wife of a New York pastor, afthat nought but reproach, odium and contumely can come from the world at large upon one who resolves to live her or his own life, regardless of man-made laws; but the Father always tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and in the strife to live the truth, as revealed unto us, comes the needed strength from day to day. We are, as it were, hedged round with a wall of fire impenetrable to all shafts of ridicule, a wall of fire impenetrable to all shafts of ridicule, the receipt of the supposed that we have attempted to draw a fictitious distinction; that we give the author credit for more subtlety than he exhibits. It is enough to answer, that the condemnation of the come from the world at large upon one who resolves scorn or contempt. Marriage in some form is universal and eternal as God himself; showing itself not course of his heroine does not proceed from the inonly in the human, but in the animal, vegetable and mineral worlds. True magings is the source of all unfolding; but that which cramps or setters the affections is unworthy of the name, and belongs, where the interest of the case of doubt or mistake. Let us look at some of these passages: it is found, in the society where man rules. As I it is found, in the society where man rules. As I look at things, the affections are far above and beyond all legislation. Persons should be left free to unite as they please—to themselves to decide what is and what is not marriage—to marry permanently or temwhist is not marriage—to marry permanently or temporarily—and to separate when they themselves feel called upon thus to do. I know that the world at large will see nothing but pollution and destruction in the path of such sentiments; but I thank God that the old doctrine of total depravity never got such hold of me as to render me blind to the tendencies of freedom and truth. So long as women and men need dom and truth. So long as women and men need these manymade laws to govern their affections. dom and truth. So long as women and men need these man-made laws to govern their affections, so long. I believe, they will remain, and no longer. At the present moment, the right of a State to secede from the American Union is under consideration. I see not why a State or an individual who desires to withdraw from a compact should not have the right thus to do. I would have persons who choose enter the marriage relation as into any other copartnership, and if it be not for the interest of all parties to remain, let there be secession. So I say to-day to Alexander of my being anything more than Dr. Gilbert's very clever daughter; or a tributary to some selfish man's happiness and respectability. I say that I will not accept this lot, and that I do not believe my Maker ever intended I should accept it."

"Fanny Gilbert, never speak such words to me agin, while you live. I will not allow it; I will not amain, while you live. I will not allow it; I will not allow it; I will not allow it; I will not allow it. I will not allow i

When the American Union was formed, New York hesitated to join the confederation without the right to leave. Alexander Hamilton, in July, 1788, wrote to James Madison on the subject in these terms:—

"You will understand that the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to recede, in case our amendments have not been decided upon, in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratification, I do not fear any further consequences. Congress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments to render the structure of the Government more seven. This will satisfy the more considerate and honcure. This will satisfy the more considerate and hon-est opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party. Yours, affectionately, A. HAMILTON.

And here is Madison's reply :-

'New York, Sunday Evening.
My Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday is this instant
t hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amend-ments be not decided on under the form of the Conments or not decided on under the form of the Con-stitution within a certain time, is a conditional ratifi-cation; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be recipro-cal; this principle would not in such case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and ron-even. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving the right to ness. The idea of reserving the right to eas started at Richmond, and considered as a ratification, which was itself abandoned worse than rejection. Yours,

JAMES MADISON. As Madison said in the above reply to Hamilton, so does the Legislature of Massachusetts say now—that I must adopt the marriage law 'in toto and forever.' There are those not ready to do so—who preserved. fer to be outsiders -to live their own lives, and, if Here is a good example of the adroitness (fall need be, bear all the odium that attaches to such a from praiseworthy) which we have already pointed

thanks for the utterance of words which carry conviction to every liberal soul, and to Parker Pillssurv for his timely utterance in the same number of

Kiantone, Chan. Co., N. Y.

From the Harvard Magazine

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. This is a pleasantly written and entertaining novel, by one whose name is well-known to the public from other works, both in prose and verse. The scene is laid in the valley of the Connecticut, (near the northern Wessenburgth before workship in the professor when the professor was the professor when the professor was the professor when the professor was the professor with the professor was the professor was the professor with the professor was the profess the northern Massachusetts border, we should judge,) and the whole book has an air of freshness which it may well have caught from that delightful locality. Of plot there can scarcely be said to be any; the story is rather a picture than a drama, with few complications and little mystery. The characters were perhaps drawn from real life, and are, at all events, natural and human. Those who are fond of tracing resemblances may, without impugning the author's originality, liken Arthur Blague to Nichowith old Ruggles for a shadow of

seeks, in the first place, to show the injurious effects of the early and forced education of children; and, in the second, to maintain the propriety of woman's confinement to the domestic circle. As the title of played in nursing and tending his helpless brother;

ter she has purged herself of all masculine and un-womanly propensities. What is the moral? That women, as well as men, should not write for the sake of fame or for the gratification of vanity?

"I wish to God I were a man !" says Miss Gil-

abama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, if you don't like the Union, peaceably leave it.

When the American Union was formed, New York

As he does not attempt to refuse into your head?

As he does not attempt to refuse into your head?

For 'Dr. Gilbert' read 'Dr. Holland,' and you have the author censuring what is really a very moderate statement of some of the wrongs of woman.

" What is your notion about a woman's holding

also, p. 101, etc.

Very condescending, is it not? in this young man not yet a minister. 'He would not blame a woman for having property,' but he would have her dependent on her husband. No qualification here for the possible character of the latter,—brute, drunkard, possible character of the latter,—brute, dronkard, profligate, madman; no complaint for laws which open every married woman's purse to the rapacity of her master; no thought of the chances of the man's gambling away in stocks the support, the happiness, and, ultimately perhaps, the honor of his wife; no hint of beggary, and sudden reversal by the bankruptcy or death of him on whom the woman should depend. O Dr. Holland, how many poor women, who haunt by night the streets of the great city where Arthur Blague is minister of the Gosnel, owe their wretchedness and their torment to the very dependency which you would encourage

"To me," says Miss Hommett, "the idea of makof coining my heart's best emotions and my sweetest imaginations into words which the world can use as a glass by which it may read my life, is very terrible."

We wonder whether Dr. Holland is troubled by

· He [Arthur] pitied any man who would cons

out. For 'an ambitious and bepraised notability, read 'a woman superior to her husband, and celebrated for her abilities.'

the Liberator.

It seems to me that the subject considered 'premature and unwise' by Mrs. D. and others is winkand cut of sight kern under the subject considered 'premature and unwise' by Mrs. D. and others is winkin the care, she is so much stared at, that she is ed out of sight, kept under the curtain, completely swallowed up, and does away with the very being they would give 'education, vocation, civil position.' Indeed! then Heaven repair the damages which the Some of the Women of the West feel that their wo- manhood of Baron Renfrew sustained in his tour manhood can never be obliterated, and that it is em- through the States and the Canadas! Who is so manhood can never be obliterated, and that it is eminently in season, and the highest wisdom, to consider that which affects their growth and development through all time.

CAROLINE HINCKLEY.

Through the States and the Canadas! Who is so obtuse as not to see that this vulgar curiosity is obtuse and annoying beyond what marked men have to endure, precisely because book-writers and others are careful to brand as brazen-faced and ambitious those women who make the world acknowledge their humanity? If the relation of the two sexes equals, Florence Nightingale or Miss Dix would be no more the object of impertinent staring than John Howard, or any other male philanthro-pist. While such is not the case, we have a right

to say that Dr. Holland must be counted among the 'men with canes in their hands and cigars in their mouths,' who so rudely invaded the sanctity of Miss G.'s womanhood. We shall see further on, indeed, the character which the author allows to men of this description.

Pages 411, 412, 413 are again an index of the Pages 411, 412, 413 are again an index of the spirit of the author. Miss Gilbert, to relieve her father from some of his burdens, becomes the 'accountant, farmer, and general manager of the estate,' with a success in the administration of affairs which 'was the marvel of all who knew her.' She looked after the cattle, and learned to drive the horses. What praise is accorded her? So much:—

'He [Arthur] had been pleased with her efficiency squeers, and Leonora as the counterpart of Fanny in the service of her father, but there were displays of s.; while Cheek, whose portrait is very cleverly masculine tastes videlicet, p. 450, her fearlessness, and humorously painted, may suggest to the readers of the Atlantic 'the young man by the name of John.' Dan Buck is a kind of Alfred Jingle, Esq., though of a coarser and more villanous description.

The aim of the book is to be deemed twofold. It recks in the first place, to show the imprisons of the second terms of the readers of the relative of the readers of the relative process. In the first place, to show the imprisons of the readers of the relative process. The readers of the relative process of the relative proces -р. 413.

in the second, to maintain the propriety of woman's confinement to the domestic circle. As the title of the story imports, the latter is the chief purpose for which it was written. Probably no one will find fault with Dr. Holland's portrayal of the infant-school system of Crampton and its unhappy consequences, or with the obvious deduction he would have us make from these. Few, indeed, we are sorry to think, will take exception to the second and and censurable feature of the book, deserving of an extended consideration, for the very reason that so many accept it without knowing or caring what they do.

We have said that the story of Miss Gilbert's, Career is told for the purpose of maintaining the propriety of woman's confinement to the domestic circle. We must remark at the outset, that the author seems to be assumed that, for a woman to down and to advocate her social and political rights in public, we are aware that the remark may seem unlounded to many who have followed the Career to its end. Why? Because the author, in wishing to affix a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a limit of whom she had pledged herself for guidance had a diversion morated to the finance of the time in the story important to the domestic circle. We must remark at the outset, that the story a finance in the story of the story in the finance in the finance in the story of the finance in the finance in the story in the finance in the story in the finance in t

we are aware that the remark may seem unjounded to many who have followed the Career to its end. Why? Because the author, in wishing to affix a stigma to a good cause, inspires his heroine with a questionable motive for doing an act highly proper in itself, and then would have us condemn the latter, independently of motive, whenever the actor is, as here, a woman. In other words, Miss Gilbert writes a story: it is a failure. She has pluck, and she writes another: it is a decided success. But what is she after? I sebe obliged to write for her living? No. Has she some noble end in view, the eradication of an abuse,—the elevation of her sex or of mankind? O no! She writes for the applause of men. She wishes to be famous, to have a Career. She is applauded; she is famous; she has a Career,—after some tribulation. But the applause becomes unwelcome, her modesty suffers from her notoriety; and her Career unexpectedly terminates

Here we get at the definition of woman

Here we get at the demittion of womahood is the absence of 'proud self-reliance' in a win Hence to Miss Nightingale, MissHosmer. Mr. ten,—nay, even to Miss Hammett herself, Dr. and, the fugitive factory-girl,—no womanhoes of the foliation to man, too, is that of Woman's relation to man, too, is that of which we have before noticed,—or, as it wards expressed, her earer consists in the of this feeding process, while living in rene retirement! The deduction is planen should vote only through their husbar what if there is a difference in politics believed. twain? O, woman must increase the fu thy Titeomb, do you believe the Fugitiv right of suffrage? do you believe have been defeated, if the women could hand in the election of '56? do yo should have any dram-shops, if the wi husbands could sit upon juries, and make to suit themselves?

See how skilfully the author words his chin monstrative public functions.' ting in General Court.' A woman wh ting in General Court. A woman who holds is constitution 'the elements of power' is to tional,' 'abnormal;' i. e., 'a female legisl judge, or officer is a monstrosity.' But legislator is all right. In the parlor or the a woman may try to influence her has speeches and arguments of any description, she can offer no opposition to what he is do on doing; but in an assembly of her pers, every vote counts, how easy it is to mage mole into a mountain,—the right into a mo

original statement, that the book weritleising is an attempt to frown down tion known as the Woman's Rights this country. Let each one judge for hinself of is success. We commend to Dr. Holland, and who agree with him (they are many enough), ulittle work of Mrs. Dall, called 'Woman's Eight to Labor.' If they rise from reading it with the same feelings with which they sat down, it can me to the their they have constituted by the chart they have constituted in the same feelings. be that they have eyes, and see not.

Of the book as a display of the author's abiliwe would say a few words. The opening ter IX. may be cited as a specimen of land's descriptive powers, while pp. 209 and many others, will testify notice also a few defects. Pages 216, 21; is certainly a grave blunder to represent A is certainly a grave binner to represent Arthu-noble and high-spirited gentleman, as lowering self to bandy billingsgate with a blackleg. It compensation, but rather an aggravation, to the latter beaten at his own game. So the p They were 'specimens of Young America man-one of them a flashy gentleman, with a mon on his lip, and a cigar under it, and the overworked, lean, wiry little man of the faced by a violent diamond breastpin.' The of these saints to the 'men with cases hands and cigars in their mouths' should not be overlooked. 'Moustache drove a very fine horse a home, and loved him.' Why may not Fanny be saint as well, with the same per

lies in the disposition which is made of tunate Leonora. The poor girl, betrayed by a heart less scoundrel, and brought to the streets in New York, is dismissed in a single paragraph, with his a sigh of commiseration. Yet what an op-for the writer! Suppose that Miss Har Miss Gilbert had undertaken to recover he last on and to give her that chance to support here!! honest labor which would have saved her from h life of infamy. There was a career more nobe that the one recorded of either, but both were strangere to it. Now remember, that in the great metropole where Arthur Blague is minister, tea thousand Leonoras swarm by night like vermin, under the merciful cover of God's darkness. How shall we help them? 'Shut the door,' says Dr. Hol if women ask to enter your counting-rooms. I emale accountant is a monstrosity. Look to yo with a hoe is a man. Guard well the jury-hor Messieurs judges; a woman fit to enter there is a exception to her sex. Hustle her away from the polls, brave voters; what does she know of deno-strative public functions?' and the inders, the farmers, the judges, and the voters do as they an bidden. Then God help Leonora!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following Declaration of Indepen which we find in the Scranton Ren ' insufferable wrongs' practised upon Luzerne county by the rest of the State, completely 'takes down' the grandiloquer document sent to the President by South Carolin

We subjoin the declaration : -A FREEMAN'S PROTEST longer. The freemen of Luzerne will not tame submit further to the impositions of the rest the State. We have already endured insufferable wrongs, and forbearance ceases to be a virtue. In spired by the example of the great Whiskey Rebe lion and the Buckshot War, we will resist the Com monwealth's exactions and bid defiance to its nous rule. We will rend creation's turret to foundation stone, and pluck an additional feather from the tail of the American Eagle. Ou whole history has been one of aggression or the part of the State. They interfered with our tile in the Pennamite wars, and made us pay twice for our land. They won't give us a Governor, though we have more than once asked it. They have no allowed us a United States Senator, though have had plenty of patriots ready to serve the country. They have compelled us to pay our sha of the State taxes. They doled out the appropriations for the North Branch Canal in beganing lowances. They have run down our matized us as a buckwheat district. an exorbitant charge on the New York and E the right to cross our territory. They refun their money for our railroads, and we were pelled to resort to New York, and the Dela and Hudson and Lackawana and Western are the products of New York capital. They owe us nothing, and we do not intend to pay them. They sneered at our magnificent railroad, and said is could never ship 400,000 tons of coal a year. Cetcham and our representatives shall never s We will keep them at our own expense, and Hillman shall flourish on buckwheat cakes and moasses, and Pugh grow fat on sauer kraut and rabbit. We are in for direct trade with New York and the Beech Woods. Our interests are all in that direction, and we will cut loose from the of the State. We will stretch a big news of the State. We will stretch a big newspaper across the Nescopeck mountain, and guard the passes of the Pocono with a fan-tailed kite. Armed with a thousand pop-guns from Germany, and fire hundred shawl pins from Connecticut, we will be the foe defiance. The day of our independence draweth nigh, and our valleys shall yet be stined with the blood of the turkies slaughtered in hoost of Thanksteining. Huntrak for largering and liberty! of Thanksgiving. Hurrah for Luzerne and lit

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

JUST published, a full Report of the proceeding of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN' RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of Net York, May 10th and 11th, 1880, 100 pp. large active the addresses and speeched. This pamphlet contains the addresses and specialists. R. Cady Stanton, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Rev. Mr. Antoinerfe Brown Blackwell, Mrs. J. Elizarff Jones, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. Samuel Losses, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. Samuel Losses, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. Samuel Losses, Wendell Phillips, Resp., Rev. Samuel Losses, Rev. Berlin. PRICE, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., Rev. SAMUEL LOSS-FELLOW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. BERLS GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 30 cents.
Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washing

Boston, July 13th, 1860.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Medam Caltraux) would inform her kind and liberal pairons and the public, that she has removed to Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, si the prevents hair from turning gray, and produces are in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second is none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in et out of town.

Roston, May 1, 1869.

EVE 221 WASH

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ROBERT TERMS num, in advant All rem elating to the e directed, (r.

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